

भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 53] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, दिसम्बर 31, 1966/पौष 10, 1888
No. 53] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1966/PAUSA 10, 1888

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

नोटिस

NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र 20 दिसम्बर, 1966 तक प्रकाशित किये गये :—

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 20th December, 1966:—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
414.	S.O. 3792, dated 13th December, 1966.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Approval of the film as specified therein.
415.	S.O. 3793, dated 13th December, 1966.	Ministry of Industry	Exempting from the operation of sections, 10, 11, 11A and 13 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the rules made thereunder, all industrial undertakings pertaining to such of the industries specified in the First Schedule of the said Act as are mentioned therein.
416.	S.O. 3872, dated 14th December, 1966.	Election Commission, India.	Amendments in the notification No. 56/66, dated 1st December 1966.
417.	S.O. 3873, dated 14th December, 1966.	Ministry of Law	Appointing the 14th day of December, 1966 as the date on which the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1966 (47 of 1966) shall come into force.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
418.	S.O. 3874, dated 15th December, 1966.	Ministry of Law	The Registration of Electors (Amendment) Rules, 1966.
	S.O. 3875, dated 15th December, 1966.	Do.	The Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966.
419.	S.O. 3876, dated 15th December, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce.	Essential Commodities (Regulation of Production and Distribution for purposes of export) Order 1966 as mentioned in the table therein.
	S.O. 3877, dated 15th December, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce.	Essential Commodities (Regulation of Production and distribution for purposes of export) Order 1966 as mentioned in the table therein.
	S.O. 3878, dated 15th December, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce.	Essential Commodities (Regulation of Production and Distribution for purposes of export) Order, 1966 as mentioned in the table therein.
420.	S.O. 3879, dated 16th December, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce.	Appointing Shri V.S.Verma, Assistant Press Registrar, Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi to exercise the powers of the Controller with effect from the 26th September, 1966.
421.	S.O. 3880, dated 17th December, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce.	Quality Control and preshipment inspection of paints and allied products.
	S.O. 3881, dated 17th December, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce.	Recognition of inspection agencies for quality control and preshipment inspection of paints and allied products.
422.	S.O. 3882, dated 17th December, 1966.	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.	Direction that "cashew kernels" shall cease, with immediate effect, to be subject to the duty imposed by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 (27 of 1940).
	S.O. 3883, dated 17th December, 1966.	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.	Modifications in the notification No. S.O. 1842, dated the 16th June, 1966.
423.	S.O. 3884, dated 19th December, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce.	Corrigenda to notification No. S. O. 1022, dated 26th March 1966.
424.	S.O. 3885, dated 20th December, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce.	Corrigendum to notification No. S.O. 2379, dated 6th August, 1966.

अपर लिखे असाधारण राजपत्रों की प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जाएंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 10 दिन के भीतर पहुंच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 20th December 1966

S.O. 3968.—In pursuance of the provisions contained in sub-section (1) of section 13 AA of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the Election Commission in consultation with the State Government hereby designates the Collector of each district in the State of Rajasthan to be the District Election Officer for that district.

[No. 508/RJ/66.]

By Order,

PRAKASH NARAIN, Secy.

New Delhi, the 22nd December 1966

S.O. 3969.—In pursuance of the provisions contained in sub-section (1) of section 13AA of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the Election Commission in consultation with the State Government hereby designates the Deputy Commissioner of each district in the State of Punjab to be the District Election Officer for that district.

[No. 508/PB/66.]

S.O. 3970.—In pursuance of the provisions contained in sub-section (1) of section 13AA of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the Election Commission in consultation with the State Government hereby designates the Deputy Commissioner of each district in the State of Haryana to be the District Election Officer for that district.

[No. 508/HN/66.]

New Delhi, the 24th December 1966

S.O. 3971.—In pursuance of the provisions contained in sub-section (1) of section 13AA of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the Election Commission in consultation with the State Government hereby designates the District Magistrate of each district in the State of West Bengal as the District Election Officer for that district.

[No. 508/WB/66.]

New Delhi, the 26th December 1966

S.O. 3972.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission hereby designates, in respect of every assembly and parliamentary constituency in the State of Rajasthan as determined by the Delimitation Commission in its Order No. 14, dated the 25th April, 1966, the Deputy District Election Officer of the district in which the whole or greater part of the constituency lies, as the officer to assist the Returning Officer of that constituency in the performance of his duties.

[No. 434/RJ/66(5).]

By Order,

K. S. RAJAGOPALAN, Secy.
Election Commission.

MINISTRY OF LAW

New Delhi, the 22nd December 1966

S.O. 3973.—Whereas Shri Kamal Saad Eldin, a United Arab Republic National died at Bombay on the 1st January 1965;

And whereas there appears to be none in India, other than the Administrator General, entitled to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for letters of administration of the estate of the deceased;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 56 and 61 of the Administrators-General Act, 1963 (45 of 1963), the Central Government hereby directs that the letters of administration of the estate of the deceased aforesaid shall, on the application made to a competent court by a Consular Officer of United Arab Republic be granted to such Consular Officer on such terms and conditions as the court may, subject to the conditions specified in paragraph II of the rules contained in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law (Department of Legal Affairs), No. S.O. 96, dated the 30th December, 1965, deem fit to impose.

[No. F. 14(1)/66-J.]

R. M. MEHTA, Jt. Secy.
and Legal Adviser.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1966

S.O. 3974.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution, the President, with the consent of the Government of Punjab, hereby entrusts also to (i) the Senior Superintendents of Police, Amritsar and Ferozepore and (ii) the Superintendents of Police, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Gurdaspur, Patiala, Bhatinda, Kapurthala, Sangrur and Rupar, under the Government of Punjab, within their respective jurisdictions, the functions of the Central Government in making orders of the nature specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (cc) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (31 of 1946), subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) that the functions so entrusted shall be exercised in respect of nationals of Pakistan;
- (b) that in the exercise of such functions of the said Senior Superintendents of Police and Superintendents of Police shall comply with such general or special directions as the Government of Punjab or the Central Government may from time to time issue; and
- (c) that notwithstanding this entrustment, the Central Government may itself exercise any of the said functions should it deem fit to do so in any case

[No. 1/80/66-(I).F.III.7]

S.O. 3975.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution, the President, with the consent of the Government of Haryana, hereby entrusts also to the Superintendents of Police, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Jind and Mahendergarh, under the Government of Haryana, within their respective jurisdictions, the functions of the Central Government in making orders of the nature specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (cc) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (31 of 1946), subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) that the functions so entrusted shall be exercised in respect of nationals of Pakistan;
- (b) that in the exercise of such functions the said Superintendents of Police shall comply with such general or special directions as the Government of Haryana or the Central Government may from time to time issue; and
- (c) that notwithstanding this entrustment, the Central Government may itself exercise any of the said functions should it deem fit to do so in any case.

[No. 1/80/66-(II)F.III.]

New Delhi, the 24th December 1966

S.O. 3976.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) of article 77 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Authentication (Orders and Other Instruments) Rules, 1958, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Authentication (Orders and Other Instruments) Fifteenth Amendment Rules, 1966.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In rule 2 of the Authentication (Orders and Other Instruments) Rules, 1958 after clause (ai), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(aj) in the case of orders and other instruments relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Deptt. of Rehabilitation), by the Director or Joint Director in that Ministry.”

[No. 3/14/66-Pub.I.]

FATEH SINGH, Jt. Secy.

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1966

S.O. 3977.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), and in continuation of all the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs on the subject, the Central Government hereby specifies the following offences also as the offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment, namely:—

- (a) offences punishable under section 124-A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
- (b) attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with any of the said offences.

[No. 223/4/66-AVD.II(I).]

S.O. 3978.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby extends to the State of West Bengal the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment for the investigation of offences punishable under sections 124-A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

[No. 228/4/66-AVD.II(2).]

N. SRINIVASAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th December 1966

S.O. 3979.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Arms Act, 1959 (54 of 1959), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home

Affairs No. S.O. 1920 dated the 6th July, 1963, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 13th July, 1963, namely:—

Amendment

In the said notification, in the proviso, clause (a) shall be omitted, and clauses “(b)” and “(c)” shall be relettered as clauses “(a)” and “(b)” respectively.

[No. F. 17/1/66-P.IV.]

G. L. BAILUR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

INCOME-TAX ESTABLISHMENTS

New Delhi, the 12th December 1966

S.O. 3980.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (ii) of Rule of the Appellate Tribunal Rules, 1946, the Central Government has been pleased to appoint the following officers as Authorised Representatives, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi with effect from the date indicated against each to appear, plead and act for any Income-tax authority who is a party to any proceedings before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal :—

	Name	Date
1.	Shri S. N. Mathur, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.	1-10-1965
2.	Shri A. C. Jain, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax	1-10-1965
3.	Shri V. P. Sharma, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax	1-10-1965

[No. 426]

S.O. 3981.—Consequent on their relinquishing the charges as Authorised Representatives Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi, the powers conferred on the following officers by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) Notifications noted against each are hereby withdrawn from the date shown against their names :—

Sl. No.	Name	Powers conferred in Min. of Fin. (Deptt. of Revenue & Insurance) Notification No. and date.	Date from which powers are withdrawn
1	Shri V. P. Bhagat	Notification No. 27-Income-tax Establishments, dated the 17th March, 1964.	1-10-65
2	Shri G. N. Gupta	Notification No. 248-Income-tax Establishments, dated the 31st October 1964.	30-9-65 (AN)
3	Shri G. S. Bhargava	Notification No. 62-Income-tax Establishments, dated the 12th June 1964.	30-9-1965 (AN)

[No. 427]

M. G. THOMAS, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 26th December 1966

S.O. 3982.—Whereas having regard to the number of banking companies in liquidation and other circumstances of the case, the Central Government is of opinion that it is not necessary to attach for the time being a court liquidator to the High Court of Kerala;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 38A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government hereby directs that section 38A of the said Act shall not have effect in relation to the High Court of Kerala with effect from the 7th January, 1967.

[No. F.2(16)-BC/66.]

V. SWAMINATHAN, Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

INCOME TAX

New Delhi, the 19th December 1966

S.O. 3983.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendment to the Schedule appended to its Notification No. 10 (F. No. 50/15/66-ITJ) dated 14th January, 1966, namely:—

Against J-Range, Bombay under column 2 the following shall be substituted:

1. Companies Circles III(1), III(2), III(3), III(4) III(5), III(6) and III(7).

Against K-Range, Bombay under column 2 the following shall be added:

2. Companies Circles III(8), III(9), III(10) and III(11).

Explanatory Note

The amendment has become necessary on account of reallocation of work amongst the A.A.Cs. of Income-tax, K-Range, Bombay and J-Range, Bombay.

(The above note does not become a part of the notification, but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 120(F. No. 50/15/66-ITJ).]

P. G. GANDHI, Under Secy.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE MADHYA PRAD^{SH} AND VIDARBHA

CENTRAL EXCISE

Nagpur, the 20th December 1966

S.O. 3984.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby empower the Central Excise Officers specified in column 2 of the subjoined table to exercise within their jurisdiction the powers of the "Collector" under the Central Excise Rules enumerated in Column No. 1 thereof subject to the limitations set out in Column 3 of the said Table.

TABLE

Central Excise Rules	Rank of Officer	Limitation if any
1	2	3
191A & 191B	Asstt. Collector of Central Excise	To exercise powers in all procedural respects <i>except in regard to the approval of the formula of manufacture.</i>

[No. 8/1966]

M. C. DAS, Collector

COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE, CALCUTTA & ORISSA, CALCUTTA**CENTRAL EXCISE***Calcutta, the 22nd December 1966*

S.O. 3985.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby authorise the Central Excise Officers, specified in the Table below, to exercise within their respective jurisdiction in the Collectorate of Central Excise, Calcutta and Orissa, the powers of Collector under the rules enumerated in Column 3 of the table, subject to restrictions set out in Column 4 thereof:

Sl. No.	Rank of Officer	Relevant C.E. Rules in respect of which power is delegated	Restriction, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	An Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Collector	191-A and 191-B	The formula of manufacture shall be approved by the Deputy Collector of Central Excise having jurisdiction.

[No. 6/C.E./1966.]

N. MOOKHERJEE, Collector,

Central Excise, Calcutta and Orissa, Calcutta.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE*New Delhi, the 19th December 1966*

S.O. 3986.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Cotton Textiles (Control) eighth Amendment Order, 1966.
2. In the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, in sub-clause (i) of Clause 13 for the words "ten percentum", the words "twenty percentum" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 1(2)-Tex(I)/66.]

A. G. V. SUBRAHMANYAM, Under Secy.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली 19 दिसम्बर 1966

एस० ओ० 3987.—सांविधिक आदेश कायद उद्योग अधिनियम, 1953 (1953 का 45) की धारा 4 तथा उसके साथ पठित कायद उद्योग (संशोधन नियम 1963 द्वारा संशोधित कायद उद्योग नियम, 1954 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करती हुई और इस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सांविधिक आदेश 2672 दिनांक 31 अगस्त 1966 के सिलसिले में केन्द्रीय सरकार एजदू द्वारा 31 अगस्त 1966 तक समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के

लिए ग्रेड (ख) "भूमी, कायर, कायर धारा और कायर उत्पादों के उत्पादन में लग हुए व्यक्ति" के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को कायर बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :

- 1 श्री टी० बी० थामन, अध्यक्ष, नगरपालिका परिषद, अनेप्पी ।
- 2 श्री सी० जी० सदाशिवन, प्रधान, कायर फैक्ट्री कर्मचारी संघ, शेरतलाई ।
- 3 श्री एम० कनारन, कायर कर्मचारी संघ, कौजीकोद ।

[सं० 21 (1)/66-टैक्स (ई)]

ए० जी० बी० सुब्रह्मण्यम,

अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार ।

CARDAMOM CONTROL

New Delhi, the 26th December 1966

S.O. 3988.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) read with sub-sections (1) and (4) of section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965 (42 of 1965), the Central Government hereby appoints the Director of Horticulture, Lalbagh, Bangalore, as member representing the Government of Mysore on the Cardamom Board, Ernakulam, in place of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Department of Agriculture and Forest, Bangalore, and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1200 dated the 14th April, 1966, namely:—

In the said notification, for the entry in the first column against serial No. 10, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Director of Horticulture,
Government of Mysore,
Lalbagh, Bangalore-4".

[No. 29(21)Plant(B)/64.]

B. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1966

S.O. 3989.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Wakf Act, 1954 (29 of 1954), read with the Order of the Government of India in this Ministry No. 6(5)/66-Wakf, dated 23rd December, 1966, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri G. S. Brar, P.C.S., as Commissioner of Wakfs for the State of Punjab, the State of Haryana, the Union territory of Chandigarh and the territories transferred to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh by the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. The appointment is made with effect from the date he took over charge and will be effective till the survey work is completed subject to a maximum period of one year.

[No. 6(5)/66-Wakf.]

S.O. 3990.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 72 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), the Central Government hereby directs that so long as the Board of Wakfs constituted for the former State of Punjab continues to function and operate as inter-State body corporate in the areas in respect of which it was functioning and operating immediately before the 1st November, 1966, the powers of the "State Government" under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Wakf Act, 1954 (29 of 1954), shall be exercisable by the Central Government.

[No. 6(5)/66-Wakf.]

M. H. DIN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL**CORRIGENDUM***New Delhi, the 22nd December 1966*

S.O. 3991/ESS.COMM/IRON AND STEEL.—In Notification S.O. 3823/ESS.COMM/IRON AND STEEL of even number dated December 8, 1966 published in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 Sub-Section (ii) dated December 17, 1966, the following correction shall be made, viz.,

For the existing schedule appearing in the above said Notification the following schedule shall be substituted.

SCHEDULE

1. Hot Rolled Strips (other than skelp) and hot rolled black plain sheets in coils, of thickness below 5 mm upto 3.15 mm.
2. Hot Rolled Black Plain Sheets in straight lengths, of thickness below 5 mm to 3.15 mm.
3. Defective materials of the above categories.

[No. SC(I)-5(6)/66.]

P. P. CAPRIHAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**(Department of Co-operation)***New Delhi, the 20th December 1966*

S.O. 3992.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5B of the Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942 (6 of 1942) and in supersession of the former Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Department of Cooperation) Notification No. 3-40/60-CT dated the 23rd June, 1962, the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the former Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Cooperation) No. S.O. 1593, dated the 28th June, 1961, published at page 1555 of Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India of the 8th July, 1961, namely:—

In the said notification against Serial No. 10 for the entry "Shri K. S. Bawa" the entry "Shri B. B. Rath" shall be substituted.

[No. 7-13/66-Credit.]

V. V. NATHEN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING*New Delhi, the 22nd December 1966*

S.O. 3993.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consultation with the Medical Council of India, hereby directs that the medical qualification M.D. (St. Louis University, U.S.A.), shall be a recognised medical qualification for the purposes of that Act.

[No. F. 19-18/66-MPT.]

New Delhi, the 26th December 1966

S.O. 3994.—In pursuance of sub-section (1), read with sub-section (3), of section 20 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government hereby constitutes with effect from the 26th December, 1966, a Post-graduate Medical Education Committee consisting of the following members, namely:—

NOMINATED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. Dr. Tulsi Das, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., Bungalow No. 207, Sector No. 16-A, Chandigarh.
2. Dr. P. N. Wahi, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.A.M.S., F.N.I., Principal, S.N. Medical College, Agra.

3. Dr. R. M. Kasliwal, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., F.A.M.S., F.A.C.C.P., F.N.I., Principal, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.
4. Dr. K. N. Rao, M.D., D.G.O., F.C.C.P., F.I.C.S., Director General of Health Services, New Delhi.
5. Dr. K. L. Wig, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H., M.R.C.P., F.C.C.P., F.R.C.P. (Lond), F.A.M.S., Director, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
6. Dr. B. N. Sinha, M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.I.C.S. (USA), 9, A. P. Sen Road, Lucknow.

ELECTED BY THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

1. Dr. C. S. Patel, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), President, Medical Council of India, Back Bay View, 3, New Queens' Road, Bombay-4.
2. Dr. Thakur V. Patel, M.D., F.I.C.S., Kalpana Clinic, Raopura, Baroda.
3. Col. Amir Chand, F.R.C.P., 12, Curzon Road, New Delhi-1.

[No. F. 4-8/66-MPT.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd December 1966

S.O. 3995.—Whereas the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning has, by notification No. 19-18/66-MPT, dated the 22nd December, 1966, made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), recognised the medical qualification M.D. (St. Louis University, U.S.A.), for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government hereby specifies the period of two years with effect from the date of this order or so long as Dr. Sr. Mary Philippine who possesses the said qualification, continues to work in the Child Jesus Hospital, Tiruchirapalli to which she is attached for the time being for the purposes of teaching, research or charitable work, whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice of the said Dr. Sr. Mary Philippine shall be limited provided that during this period she continues to be enrolled as a medical practitioner in accordance with the law regulating the registration of medical practitioners in her country.

[No. F. 19-18/66-MPT.]

P. C. ARORA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi, the 22nd December 1966

S.O. 3996.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), the Central Government hereby directs that the powers of that Government under the provisions of the Act, mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, shall, subject to the control of the Central government and until further orders, also be exercised by the Administrator of the Union territory of Delhi.

SCHEDULE

1. Clause (a) of section 2.
2. Sub-sections (5) and (9) of section 3.
3. Sub-section (1) of section 4.
4. Sub-section (2) of section 5, except clause (g).
5. Sub-section (1) of section 12.
6. Section 15.
7. Sub-section (1) of section 21.
8. Sub-section (3) of section 35.
9. Section 36.
10. Section 39.
11. Section 42.

[No. 18011(10)/66-UD(Vol.II)]

R. C. MEHRA, Dy. Secy.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

PUBLIC NOTICE

New Delhi, the 31st December 1966

S.O. 3997.—Notice under Section 11 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (No. 61 of 1957).

Notice is hereby given that:—

- (a) The Central Government have, under sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (No. 61 of 1957), approved the zonal development plan for Zone D-3 (Curzon Road area).
- (b) A copy of the plan as approved may be inspected at the office of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhawan, "D"-Block, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1 between the hours of 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. on all working days.

[No. F. 4(24)/63-M.P.]

B. C. SARKAR, Addl. Secy.
Delhi Development Authority.

MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS

New Delhi, the 21st December 1966

S.O. 998.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Department of Mines and Metals) S. O. No. 1282 dated the 3rd April, 1964, under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire the lands and rights in the locality specified in the Schedules appended to that notification;

And whereas the competent authority in pursuance of section 8 of the said Act has made his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government after considering the report and after consulting the Government of Bihar is satisfied that—

And whereas the Central Government after considering the report and after consulting the Government of Bihar is satisfied that—

- (a) the lands measuring 2230.00 acres (approximately) or 903.16 hectares (approximately) described in Schedule A and 821.50 acres (approximately) or 332.71 hectares (approximately) described in schedule B appended hereto; and
- (b) the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, Work and carry away minerals in the lands measuring 1505.00 acres (approximately) or 609.53 hectares (approximately) described in the Schedule C and 3222.50 acres (approximately) or 1305.11 hectares (approximately) described in Schedule D appended hereto;

should be acquired.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the land measuring 2230.00 acres (approximately) or 903.16 hectares (approximately) described in said Schedule 'A', 821.50 acres (approximately) or 332.71 hectares (approximately) described in the said Schedule 'B' and the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in the land measuring 1505.00 acres (approximately) or 609.53 hectares (approximately) described in the said Schedule 'C' and 3222.50 acres (approximately) or 1305.11 hectares (approximately) described in the said Schedule 'D' are hereby acquired.

The plans of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh (Bihar) or in the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta or in the Office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, (Revenue Section) Darbhanga House, Ranchi.

SCHEDULE 'A'

Drg. No. Rev/19/65
dated 27-3-1965

(Showing Lands acquired)
RAMGARH BLOCK II

(Ramgarh Coalfield)

'All Rights'

SUB-BLOCK-E

Serial Number	Village	Thana	Thana Number	District	Area	Remarks
1	Gopo	Gumia	54	Hazaribagh		Part.
Total area:—25.00 Acres (approximately) or 10.13 hectares (approximately)						

Plot numbers acquired in village GOPO :

1176(P), 1208(P), 1254(P).

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION :

- 1—2—3—4 lines pass through plot numbers 1176, 1208 and 1254 in village Gopo and meet at point '4'.
4—5—6 lines pass through plot numbers 1254, 1208 in village Gopo and meet at point '6' (which is also part common boundary of Sub-Block 'B' All Rights of Ramgarh Block III).
6—7 line passes along the part right bank of Nala Govogarha and meets at point '7' (which is also part common boundary of Sub-Block 'B' All Rights of Ramgarh Block III).
7—1 line passes through Plot Nos. 1208 and 1176 in village Gopo and meets at point '1'.

SUB-BLOCK 'F'

'All Rights'

Serial Number	Village	Thana	Thana No.	District	Area	Remarks
1. Darhabera		Gumia	50	Hazaribagh		Part.
2. Semarbera		"	52	"		"
3. Dhawaiya		"	53	"		"
4. Gopo		"	54	"		"
Total Area : 1373.00 Acres (approximately) OR 556.07 hectares (approximately).						

Plot numbers acquired in village Darhabera :

407(P), 408(P), 477(P).

Plot numbers acquired in village Semarbera :

1(P), 2(P), 3 to 8, 9(P), 10 to 38, 39(P), 40(P), 41(P), 42, 43, 44, 45(P), 46(P), 222(P), 223 (P), 224(P), 225 to 233, 234(P), 235(P), 236 to 243, 244(P), 315(P), 316(P), 317 to 321, 322 (P), 323(P), 324(P), 328(P), 329(P), 343, 344(P), 345(P), 346(P), 347 to 365, 366(P), 367(P), 368 to 381, 386(P), 387(P), 388, 434(P), 435(P), 436 to 451, 512(P), 514(P), 515(P), 517(P), 520(P), 521, 522, 523(P), 524, 525, 526, 527(P), 528(P), 529(P), 530(P), 924(P), 925(P), 926, 927, 932(P), 934(P), 936(P), 937, 938, 939, 940(P), 944(P), 1247, 1248(P), 1255(P), 1256(P), 1257(P), 1258(P), 1259(P), 1260, 1261(P), 1262(P), 1363, 1264 and 1265(P).

Plot numbers acquired in village Dhawaiya :

1 to 51, 52(P), 53(P), 54(P), 55(P), 56(P), 57 to 100, 103(P), 104, 105(P), 106(P), 107(P), 108(P), 109(P), 111(P), 112(P), 115(P), 118(P), 120(P), 121, 122(P), 123(P), 124(P), 125(P), 126 to 134), 135(P), 136 to 146, 147(P), 148 to 165, 166(P), 167(P), 174(P), 175, 176, 177(P), 178 to 219, 220(P), 221, 222, 223(P), 243(P), 244(P), 245, 246(P), 248(P), 253(P), 256(P), 257(P), 258(P), 259(P), 260, 261, 262(P), 263, 264(P), 265, 266(P), 270(P), 271(P), 273(P), 276(P), 399(P), 400(P), 401, 402(P), 403 to 415, 416(P), 417(P), 418, 419(P), 420(P), 430(P).

Plot numbers acquired in village Gopo :

983(P), 985 to 997, 998(P), 999 to 1008, 1009(P), 1011(P), 1023(P), 1024 to 1070, 1071, 1072(P), 1076(P), 1088(P), 1100(P), 1102(P), 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106(P), 1114(P), 1115(P), 1116 to 1129, 1130(P), 1131, 1132, 1133(P), 1134 to 1139, 1141(P), 1142 to 1158, 1159(P), 1160(P), 1161, 1162(P), 1164(P), 1167(P), 1171(P).

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

8-9-10-11-12-13-14 lines pass through Plot Nos. 1171, 1130, 1100, 1130, 1102, 1106, 1115, 1114, 1088, 1071, 1072, 1076, 998, 983 in village Gopo, through Plot Nos. 407, 408, 477 in village Darhabera, through Plot numbers 435, along the part common boundary of villages Semarbera and Jaharlong (Jahariong), through plot numbers 235, 366, 235, 1, 2, 1248, 1256, 1255, in village Semarbera and meet at point '14'.

14-15 line passes through plot numbers 1255, 1257, 1258, 1261, 1262, 1248, 1265, 9 in village Semarbera and meets at point '15'.

15-16-17-18 lines pass through plot numbers 9, 39, 40, 41, 1, 41, along southern boundary of plot numbers 42 and 43 through plot numbers 46, 145, 234, 222, along Southern boundary of plot numbers 227 and 225 through plot numbers 223, 224, 244, 315, 235, 316, 322, 323, 324 along Northern boundary of plot numbers 325 and 326, through plot numbers 235, 328, 235, 329, 235, along Southern boundary of plot number 343, through plot numbers 235, 345, 344, 346, 367, along part Northern boundary of plot number 532, through plot 530, 529, 530, 528, 527, 925, 924, 940, 944, 936, 934, 932, 512, 514, 515, 514, 517, 523, 520, 367, 386, 367, 434, 435, in village Semarbera, through plot numbers 416, 430, 417, 419, 420, 399, 402, 105, 103, 105, 106, 107, 109, 111, 107, 115, 124, 107, 55, 56, 125, 54, 53, 52, and 125, in village Dhawaiya and meet at point '18'.

18-19-20-21 lines pass through plot numbers 125, 124, 123, 118, 122, 120, 147, 115, 111, 112, 111, 108, 107, 166, 167, 174, 177, 223, 243, 244, 246, 220, 248, 253, 256, 257, 256, 259, 262, 264, 135, 266, 135, 270, 271, 276, and 273 in village Dhawaiya and through plot numbers 1011, 1009, 998, 1009, 1023, 1130 in village Gopo and meet at point '21'.

21-8 line passes through plot numbers 1130, 1133, 1130, 1141, 1162, 1164, 1160, 1167, 1160, 1159, and 1171, in village Gopo and meets at point '8'.

SUB-BLOCK 'G'**'All Rights'**

Serial No.	Village	Thana	Thana number	District	Area	Remarks
I	Semarbera	Gumia		52 Hazaribagh		Part.

Total area : 256.00 acres (approximately)
OR 103.68 hectares (approximately).

Plot numbers acquired in village Semarbera :

95(P), 96 to 103, 104(P), 105, 106(P), 107(P), 108(P), 109(P), 110, 113(P), 114 to 121, 122(P), 123(P), 124, 125(P), 132(P), 146(P), 147, 148(P), 149(P), 150 to 168, 169(P), 170 to 177, 178(P), 179(P), 183(P), 190(P), 191(P), 192(P), 193 to 213, 214(P), 268(P), 271(P), 272, 273(P), 274, 275, 276, 277, 278(P), 290(P), 295(P), 296 to 314, 315 (P), 560(P), 584, 585(P), 586 to 620, 621(P), 622(P), 623(P), 624(P), 626(P), 627(P), 628(P), 662(P), 663(P), 664(P), 665(P), 666 to 670, 671(P), 672 to 679, 680(P), 683(P), 684(P), 701(P), 702, 703, 704(P), 705 to 724, 725(P), 726(P), 727(P), 728(P), 730(P), 813(P), 814, 815(P), 816(P), 855(P), 856(P), 859(P), 860(P), 862(P), 863(P), 864 to 868, 869(P), 870, 871, 872, 873(P), 874(P), 875 to 892, 893(P), 894, 895(P), 899, 900, 901 (P), 903(P), 904(P), 958, 959(P), 960(P), 961(P), 974(P), 975(P), 976(P), 979(P), 1027(P), 2106(P) 1245 and one un-numbered plot surrounded by plot numbers 601, 602 and 607.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION :

- 36-37-38-39 lines pass through plot numbers 169, 179, 178, along the northern boundary of plot number 182, through plot numbers 183, 169, 192, 191, 190, 628, 627, 626, 662, 624, 623, 622, 621, 624, 662, 663, 665, 662, 664, 665, 671, 684, 683, 680, 704, 701, 730, 725, 727, 728, 727, 726, 893, 813, 815, 816, 863, 862, 860, 859, 869, 856, 855, 873, 874, 1206, 1027, 1206, 979, 975, 976, 974, 961, 960, 959, 895, 901, 903, 904, 895, 560, 895, 585, 315, along the part Northern boundary of plot number 314, through plot numbers 268, 273, 271, 290, 278, 290, 295, 290, 214, 146, 148, 149, 132, 125, 123, 122, 125, along southern boundary of plot number 55, through plot numbers 113, 110, 109, along part Northern boundary of plot number 108, through plot number 107, in village Semarbera and meets at point '39' (which is also part common boundary of Mining Right Sub-Block-'J').
- 39-36 line passes through plot numbers 107, 108, 169, 104, 105, 169, 95, 169, in village Semarbera and meets at point '36'.

SUB-BLOCK—'H'

'All Rights'

Sl. No.	Village	Thana	Thana number	District	Area	Remarks
1	Dhawaiya	Gumia	53	Hazaribag	Part.	
Total area : 88.00 acre (approximately) OR 35.64 Hectares (approximately).						

Plot numbers acquired in village Dhawaiya :

1117, 1118(P), 1144(P), 1154(P), 1155, 1156(P), 1171(P), 1172(P), 1178(P), 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190(P), 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194(P), 1195(P), 1197(P), 1198 to 1204, 1205(P), 1206, 1207(P), 1210(P), 1231(P), 1232 to 1242, 1243(P), 1246(P), 1252(P), 1256(P).

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION :

- 29-30 Line passes through plot numbers 1256, 1231, 1207, 1205, 1210, 1118, 1197, 1194, 1195, 1194, 1154, 1144, 1156, 1144, 1156, 1190, 1178, 1171, 1190, 1172, in village Dhawaiya and meets at point '30' (which is part common boundary of Mining Right Sub-Block-'J').
- 30-31 Line passes along the part Central line of River Damodar i.e. along part common boundary of villages Dhawaiya and Borobing and meets at point '31' (which is part common boundary of Mining Right Sub-Block-'J').
- 31-32 line passes through plot numbers 1252, 1190, 1243, 1246, 1231, 1256, in village Dhawaiya and meets at point '32' (which is part common boundary of Mining Right Sub-Block-'J').
- 32-29 line passes along the part Central line of River Damodar i.e., along part common boundary of villages Dhawaiya and Macl and meets at point '29'.

SUB-BLOCK 'I'

'All Rights'

Sl. No.	Village	Thana	Thana number	District	Area	Remarks
1	Semarbera	Gumia	52	Hazaribagh	Part.	
2	Dhawaiya	Gumia	53	Hazaribagh	Part.	
Total area 188.00 acres (approximately) OR 197.64 Hectares (approximately).						

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Semarbera :

367(P), 404(P), 422, 424(P), 427(P), 428, 429(P), 430(P), 431(P), 432, 433, 434(P), 435(P), 452 to 458, 460(P), 461(P), 462 to 484, 485(P), 491(P), 492(P), 1007(P), 1009(P), 1010 to 1014, 1015(P), 1016, 1018(P), 1027(P), 1036(P), 1037, 1038, 1039(P), 1041, 1042(P), 1043(P), 1050(P), 1049, 1052(P), 1053 to 1132, 1133(P), 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137(P), 1140(P).

Plot numbers acquired in village Dhawaiya :

434(P), 437(P), 438(P), 439(P), 440 to 445, 446(P), 451(P), 452(P), 502(P), 503, 504, 505, 557(P), 558(P), 559 to 569, 570(P), 571(P), 572 to 574, 575(P), 594(P), 621(P), 623(P), 671(P), 673(P), 674(P), 675(P), 683(P), 684(P), 685(P), 686(P), 687 to 773, 774(P), 780(P), 787(P), 788 to 809, 810(P), 811(P), 822(P), 823(P), 824(P), 825 to 879, 880(P), 882(P), 883 to 945, 946(P), 947(P), 948, 954(P), 955(P), 956(P), 957(P), 958 to 1009, 1010(P), 1011 to 1032, 1033(P), 1034(P), 1035, 1040(P), 1041(P), 1042(P), 1043(P), 1044(P), 1045(P), 1046(P), 1047(P), 1049(P), 1050 to 1088, 1089(P), 1090 to 1096, 1097(P), 1098, 1099(P), 1100(P), 1210(P), 1211(P), 1212(P), 1213(P), 1214, 1215(P), 1216 to 1224, 1225(P), 1226, 1227(P), 1228(P), 1230(P), 1231(P), 1253, 1256(P).

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION :

- 23-24-25 lines pass through plot numbers 557, 558, along the Northern boundary of plot number 505, through plot numbers 502, 594, 575, 571, 570, 882, 880, 882, 621, 623, 824, 822, 823, 810, 811, 787, 774, 780, 683, 684, 685, 686, 674, 675, 673, 671, 452, 451, 446, 438, 439, 437, 434, in village Dhawaiya and through plot numbers 460, 461, 435, 434, 367, 404, 434, 431, 430, 429, 427, 424, 492, 485, 491, 485, 1050, 1051, 1050, 1052, 1043, 1042, 1039, 1036, 1009, 1007, 1018, 1015, and 1027 in village Semarbera and meet at point '25'.
- 25-26-27-28 lines pass through plot numbers 1027, 1036, 1140, 1133, 1137, in village Semarbera through plot Numbers 1010, 1033, 1034, 1047, 1049, 1046, 1045, 1044, 1043, 1040, 1097, 1041, 1042, 1097, 1100, 1099, 1210, 1211, 1210, 1212, 1210, 1213, 1215, 1210, 1228, 1225, 1227, 1230, 1231, 1089, 957, 956, 955, 954, 947, 946, 1256, in village Dhawaiya and meet at point '28'.
- 28-23 line passes along the part Central line of River Damodar i.e., along the part common boundary of villages Macl and Dhawaiya, common boundary, of villages Kumaradhara and Dhuiwaiya, part common boundary of villages Koihara and Dhawaiya and meets at point '23'.

SCHEDULE 'B'

RAMGARH BLOCK-III
(Ramgarh Coalfield)

Drg. No. Rev/20/65
Dated 27-3-65.

All Rights'

(showing lands
acquired.)

SUB-BLOCK—'A'

Sel. No.	Village	Thana	Thana number	District	Area	Remarks
1	Barkipunu	Gumia	57	Hazaribagh		Part.
2	Gopo	Gumia	54	Hazaribagh		Part.
Total area : 283.00 acres (approximately)						
OR 114.62 Hectares (approximately).						

Plot numbers acquired in village Barkipunu :

3282(P), 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290(P), 3298(P), 3315(P), 3318(P), 3322, 3323(P), 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327(P), 3328, 3329(P), 3334(P), 3336(P), 3337, 3338(P), 3339(P), 3340, 3341, 3342(P), 4222(P).

Plot numbers Acquired in village Gopo :

1257(P), 1259(P), 1260(P), 1289(P).

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF SUB-BLOCK "A".

A—B line passes along the part Central line of River Damodar i.e. along the part common boundary of villages Lerhitongri and Gopo and Lerhitongri and Barkipunu and meeting at point 'B'.

B—C line passes through plot numbers 3342, 3339, 3338, 3339, 3336, 3339, 3329, 3334, 3315, 3327, 3318, 3298, 3323, 3290 and 3282 in village Barkipunu and meeting at point 'C'.

C—A line passes through plot numbers 3282, 4222, in village Barkipunu and through plot numbers 1289, 1259, 1257, 1259 and 1260 in village Gopo and meeting at point 'A'.

SUB-BLOCK—'B'

'All Rights'

Sl. No.	Village	Thana	Thana number	District	Area	Remarks
1	Gopo	Gumia	54	Hazaribagh		Part.
2	Palu	Gumia	55	Hazaribagh		Part.

Total area : 22.50 acres (approximately)
OR 9.11 Hectares (approximately).

Plot numbers acquired in village Gopo :

416(P), 1208(P), 1254(P).

Plot numbers acquired in village Palu :

141(P), 142(P), 143(P).

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF SUB-BLOCK—'B'.

L—K Line passes through plot numbers 142 and 141 in village Palu and meeting at point 'K'.

K—O Line passes through plot numbers 141 and 143 in village Palu and through plot number 416 in village Gopo and meeting at point 'O'.

O—P—M lines pass along the part right bank of Nala Goya Garh and through plot numbers 1208 and 1254 in village Gopo and meeting at point 'M'.

M—L Line passes through plot numbers 1254 and 416 in village Gopo and through plot numbers 143 and 142 in village Palu and meeting at point 'L'.

SUB-BLOCK 'C'

'All Rights'

Sl. No.	Village	Thana	Thana number	District	Area	Remarks
1	Palu	Gumia	55	Hazaribagh		Part.
2	Chotkipunu	Gumia	56	Hazaribagh		Part.
3	Barkipunu	Gumia	57	Hazaribagh		Part.

Total area : 516.00 acres (approximately).
OR 208.98 Hectares (approximately).

Plot numbers acquired in village Palu :

100(P), 110(P), 142(P).

Plot numbers acquired in village Chotkipunu :

413(P), 414(P), 417(P), 418(P), 419(P), 422(P), 423 to 427, 428(P), 429 to 442, 443(P), 445 to 451, 452(P), 453(P), 454(P), 456(P), 539(P), 553 to 571, 572(P), 573(P), 574(P), 586(P), 587(P), and 592(P).

Plot numbers acquired in village Barkipunu :

1302(P), 1306(P), 1307(P), 1317(P), 1318(P), 1500(P), 1501 to 1511, 1588(P), 1589(P), 1590(P), 3248(P), 3249(P), and 3251(P).

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF SUB-BLOCK—'C'.

G—H line passes through plot numbers 3248 and 3251 in village Barkipunu and meeting at point 'H'.

H—I line passes through plot numbers 3251, and 3248 in village Barkipunu and meeting at point 'I'.

I—J line passes through plot numbers 3248 and 3249 in village Barkipunu and through plot numbers 572, 586, 573, 587, 574, 587 and 592 in village Chotkipunu and through plot number 142 in village Palu and meeting at point 'J'.

J—S line passes through plot numbers 142, 110, 100 in village Palu and through plot numbers 573, 586, 539, 456, 454, 453, 452, 456, 443, 456, in village Chotkipunu and meeting at point 'S'.

S—R Lines pass through plot numbers 456, 422, 419, 418, 417, 428, 414, 413 and 572 in village Chotkipunu and through plot numbers 1302, 1306, 1307, 1317, 1318, 1307, 1500, 1590, 1589, and 1588 in village Barkipunu and meeting at point 'Q'.

Q—G line passes through plot numbers 1588, 1589, 1590 and 3248 in village Barkipunu and meeting at point 'G'.

SCHEDULE 'C'

RAMGARH BLOCK-II
(Ramgarh Coalfield)

Drg. No. Rev/19/65
Dated 27-3-65

SUB-BLOCK 'G'

(Showing lands where rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals are acquired.

'Mining Rights'

Sl. No.	Village	Thana	Thana number	District	Area	Remarks
1	Semarbera	Gumia	52	Hazaribagh		Part.
2	Dhawaiya	Gumia	53	Hazaribagh		Part.
3	Gopo	Gumia	54	Hazaribagh		Part.
4	Saraiya	Ramgarh	119	Hazaribagh		Part.
5	Kundru Khurd	Ramgarh	120	Hazaribagh		Part.
6	Borobing	Ramgarh	121	Hazaribagh		Part.

Total area : 1505.00 acres (approximately)
OR 609.53 Hectares (approximately)

Plot numbers acquired in village Semarbera :

1(P), 9(P), 39(P), 40(P), 41(P), 45(P), 46(P), 47 to 65, 66(P), 67(P), 68, 69, 70(P), 71(P), 73(P), 107(P), 109(P), 110(P), 111, 112, 113(P), 122(P), 123(P), 125(P), 126 to 131, 132(P), 133 to 145, 146(P), 148(P), 149(P), 169(P), 178(P), 179(P), 180, 181, 182, 183(P), 184 to 189, 190(P), 191(P), 192(P), 214(P), 215 to 221, 222(P), 223(P), 224(P), 234(P), 235(P), 244(P), 245 to 267, 268(P), 269, 270, 271(P), 273(P), 278(P), 279 to 289, 290(P), 291, 292, 293, 294, 295(P), 315(P), 316(P), 322(P), 323(P), 324(P), 325, 326, 327, 328(P), 329(P), 330 to 342, 344(P), 345(P), 346(P), 367(P), 382, 383, 384, 385, 386(P), 389 to 403, 404(P), 405 to 421, 423, 424(P), 425, 426, 427(P), 429(P), 430(P), 431(P), 434(P), 435(P), 459, 460(P), 461(P), 485(P), 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491(P), 492(P), 493 to 511, 512(P), 513, 514(P), 515(P), 516, 517(P), 518, 519, 520(P), 523(P), 527(P), 528(P), 529(P), 530(P), 531 to 559, 560(P), 561 to 583, 585(P), 621(P), 622(P), 623(P), 624(P), 625, 626(P), 627(P), 628(P), 629, 630(P), 631 to 661, 662(P), 663(P), 664(P), 665(P), 671(P), 680, (P), 681, 682, 683(P), 684(P), 685 to 700, 701(P), 704(P), 725(P), 726(P), 727(P), 728(P), 729, 730(P), 731 to 812, 813(P), 815(P), 816(P), 817 to 854, 855(P), 856(P), 857, 858, 859(P), 860(P), 861, 862(P), 863(P), 869(P), 873(P), 874(P), 893(P), 895(P), 896, 897, 898, 901(P), 902, 903(P), 904(P), 905 to 923, 924(P), 925(P), 928, 929, 930, 931, 932(P), 933, 934(P), 935, 936(P), 940(P), 941, 942, 943, 944, (P), 945 to 957, 959(P), 960(P), 961(P), 962 to 973, 974(P), 975(P), 976(P), 977, 978, 979(P), 980, to 1006, 1007(P), 1008, 1009(P), 1015(P), 1017, 1018(P), 1019 to 1026, 1027(P), 1028 to 1035, 1036(P), 1039(P), 1040, 1042(P), 1043(P), 1044 to 1049, 1050(P), 1051(P), 1052(P), 1133(P), 1137(P), 1138, 1139, 1140(P), 1141 to 1205, 1206(P), 1207 to 1244, 4246.

Plot numbers acquired in village Dhawaiya :

52(P), 53(P), 54(P), 55(P), 56(P), 101, 102, 103(P), 105(P), 106(P), 107(P), 108(P), 109(P), 110, 111(P), 112(P), 113, 114, 115(P), 116, 117, 118(P), 119, 120(P), 122(P), 123(P), 124(P), 125(P), 135(P), 147(P), 166(P), 167(P), 168 to 173, 174(P), 177(P), 220(P), 223(P), 224 to 242, 243(P), 244(P), 246(P), 247, 248(P), 249 to 252, 253(P), 254, 255, 256(P), 257(P), 259(P), 262(P), 264(P),

266(P), 267 to 269, 270(P), 271(P), 272, 273(P), 274, 275, 276(P), 277(P), 279(P), 280(P), 281 to 398, 399(P), 400(P), 402(P), 416(P), 417(P), 419(P), 420(P), 421 to 429, 430(P), 431, 432, 433, 434(P), 435, 436, 437(P), 438(P), 439(P), 446(P), 447(P), 450, 451(P), 452(P), 453 to 501, 502(P), 506 to 556, 557(P), 558(P), 570(P), 571(P), 575(P), 576 to 593, 594(P), 595 to 620, 621(P), 622, 623(P), 624 to 670, 671(P), 672, 673(P), 674(P), 675(P), 676 to 682, 683(P), 684(P), 685(P), 686(P), 774(P), 775 to 779, 780(P), 781 to 786, 787(P), 810(P), 811(P), 812 to 821, 822(P), 823(P), 824(P), 880(P), 881, 882(P), 946(P), 947(P), 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954(P), 955(P), 956(P), 957(P), 1010(P), 1033(P), 1034(P), 1036 to 1039, 1040(P), 1041(P), 1042(P), 1043(P), 1044(P), 1045(P), 1046(P), 1047(P), 1048, 1049(P), 1089(P), 1097(P), 1099(P), 1100(P), 1101 to 1116, 1118(P), 1119 to 1143, 1144(P), 1145 to 1153, 1154(P), 1156(P), 1157 to 1170, 1171(P), 1172(P), 1173 to 1177, 1178(P), 1179 to 1186, 1190(P), 1194(P), 1195(P), 1196, 1197(P), 1205(P), 1207(P), 1208, 1209, 1210(P), 1211(P), 1212(P), 1213(P), 1215(P), 1225(P), 1227(P), 1228(P), 1229, 1230(P), 1231(P), 1243(P), 1244(P), 1245, 1246(P), 1247 to 1251, 1252(P), 1254, 1255, 1256(P).

Plot numbers acquired in villoge Gcfo:

998(P), 1009(P), 1010, 1011(P), 1012 to 1022, 1023(P), 1130(P).

*Plot numbers acquired in villoge Borbing:—*1 end 257.

*Plot numbers acquired in villoge Kundru Khurd:—*1 and 997.

*Plot number acquired in villoge Saraiya:—*876(P).

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF SUB-BLOCK—'J'

21-20-19-18 lines pass through plot numbers 1130, 1023, 1009, 998, 1009, 1011, in village Gopo, through plot numbers 273, 276, 271, 270, 135, 266, 135, 264, 262, 259, 256, 257, 256, 253, 248, 220, 246, 244, 243, 223, 177, 174, 167, 166, 107, 108, 111, 112, 111, 115, 147, 120, 122, 118, 123, 124, 125, in village Dhawaiya and meet at point '18' (which is also the part common boundary of All Right Sub-Block—'1').

18-17-16-15 lines pass through plot numbers 125, 52, 53, 54, 125, 56, 55, 107, 124, 115, 107, 111, 109, 107, 106, 105, 103, 105, 402, 399, 400, 420, 419, 417, 430, 416, in village Dhawaiya, through plot numbers 435, 434, 367, 386, 367, 520, 523, 517, 514, 515, 514, 512, 932, 934, 936, 944, 940, 924, 925, 527, 528, 530, 529, 530, along the part Northern boundary of plot number 532, through plot numbers 367, 346, 344, 345, 235, along Southern boundary of plot No. 343, through plot numbers 235, 329, 235, 328, 235, along Northern Boundary of plot numbers 326 and 325, through plot numbers 324, 323, 322, 316, 235, 315, 244, 224, 223, along Southern boundary of plot numbers 225, and 227, through plot numbers 222, 234, 1, 45, 1, 46, along the Southern boundary of plot numbers 43 and 42, through plot numbers 41, 1, 41, 40, 39 and 9 in village Semarbera and meet at point '15' (which is also the part common boundary of Sub-Block—'F' All Rights).

15—39 line passes through plot numbers 9, 70, 71, 73, 67, 66, 67 and 107 in village Semarocra and meets at point '39'.

39-38-37-36, lines pass through plot No. 107, along part northern boundary of plot number 108, through plot numbers 109, 110, 113, along Southern boundary of plot number 55, through plot numbers 125, 122, 123, 125, 132, 149, 148, 146, 214, 290, 295, 290, 278, 290, 271, 273, 268 along part Northern boundary of plot number 314, through plot numbers 315, 385, 895, 560, 895, 904, 903, 901, 895, 959, 960, 961, 974, 976, 975, 979, 1206, 1027, 1206, 874, 873, 855, 856, 869, 859, 860, 862, 863, 816, 815, 813, 893, 726, 727, 728, 727, 725, 730, 701, 704, 680, 683, 684, 671, 665, 664, 662, 665, 663, 662, 624, 621, 622, 623, 624, 662, 626, 627, 628, 190, 191, 192, 169, 183, 178, 179, 169 in village Semarbera and meet at point '36'.

36-35 line passes through plot number 630, in village Semarbera and through plot number 876 in village Saraiya and meets at point '35'.

35-34 line passes along the part right bank of River Damodar in village Saraiya, Kundru Khurd and Borbing and meets at point '34'.

35-33 line passes along the part common boundary of villages Borbing and Mael in Damodar River and meets at point '33'.

33-32 line passes along the part Central line of River Damodar i.e. along the part common boundary of villages Mael and Dhawaiya and meets at point '32'.

32-31 line passes through plot numbers 1256, 1231, 1246, 1243, 1190, 1252, in village Dhawaiya and meets at point '31'.

31-30 line passes along the part central line of River Damodar i.e. along part common boundary of villages Dhawaiya and Borbing and meets at point '30'.

30-29 line passes through plot numbers 1172, 1190, 1171, 1178, 1190, 1156, 1144, 1156, 1144, 1154, 1194, 1195, 1194, 1197, 1118, 1210, 1205, 1207, 1231, 1256 in village Dhawaiya and meets at point '29'.

29-28 line passes along the part Central line of Damodar River (which is part common boundary of villages Mael and Dhawaiya and meets at point '28'.

28-27-26-25 lines pass through plot numbers 1256, 946, 947, 954, 955, 956, 957, 1089, 1231, 1230, 1227, 1225, 1228, 1210, 1215, 1213, 1210, 1212, 1210, 1211, 1210, 1099, 1100, 1097, 1042, 1041, 1097, 1040, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1049, 1047, 1034, 1033, 1010, in village Dhawaiya and through plot numbers 1137, 1133, 1140, 1036, 1027, in village Semarbera and meet at point '25'.

25-24-23 lines pass through plot numbers 1027, 1015, 1018, 1007, 1009, 1036, 1039, 1042, 1043, 1052, 1050, 1051, 1050, 485, 491, 485, 492, 424, 427, 429, 430, 431, 434, 404, 367, 434, 435, 461, 460, in village Semarbera and through plot numbers 434, 437, 439, 438, 446, 451, 452, 671, 673, 675, 674, 686, 685, 684, 683, 780, 774, 787, 811, 810, 823, 822, 824, 623, 621, 882, 880, 882, 570, 571, 575, 594, 502, along the Northern boundary of plot number 505, through plot numbers 558, 557, in village Dhawaiya and meets at point '23'.

23-22 line passes along the part central line of River Damodar i.e. along the part common boundary of villages Koihara and Dhawaiya and meets at point '22'.

22-21 line passes through plot Numbers 279, 280, 277, 280 in village Dhawaiya and through plot numbers 1009, 1130, in village Gopo and meets at point '21'.

SCHEDULE 'D'
SUB-BLOCK 'D'

Drg. No. Rev/19/65
Dated 27-3-1965.

'Mining Rights'

(showing lands, where rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for win, work and carry away mineral are acquired)

Sl. No.	Village	Thana	Thana number	District	Area	Remarks.
1.	Gopo	Gumia	54	Hazaribagh		Part.
2.	Palu	Gumia	55	Hazaribagh		Part.
3.	Chotkipunu	Gumia	56	Hazaribagh		Part.
4.	Barkipunu	Gumia	57	Hazaribagh		Part.
Total area: 3222.50 acres (approximately) Or 1305.11 Hectares (approximately).						

Plot numbers acquired in village Gopo:

416(P), 1254(P), 1255, 1256, 1257(P) 1258(P), 1259(P), 1260 (P), 1288, 1289(P),

Plot Nos. acquired in village Palu:

140(P), 141(P), 142(P), 143(P).

Plot Nos. acquired in village Chotkipunu:

572(P), 573(P), 574(P), 575 to 583, 586(P), 587(P), 588 to 591, 592(P), 593.

Plot Nos. acquired in village Barkipunu:

3246(P), 3247(P), 3248(P), 3249(P), 3250, 3251(P), 3252 to 3281, 3282(P), 3290(P), 3291 to 3297, 3298(P), 3299 to 3314, 3315(P), 3316, 3317, 3318(P), 3319, 3320, 3321, 3323(P), 3327(P), 3329(P), 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334(P), 3335, 3336(P), 3338(P), 3339(P), 3342, 3343(P), 3344 to 3348, 3349(P), 3367(P), 3368 to 3373, 3374(P), 3375, 3377(P), 3379(P), 3392(P), 3393 to 3402, 3403(P), 3407(P), 3408(P), 3561(P), 3562, 3563, 3564(P), 3571(P), 3577(P), 3578(P), 3579, 3580, 3581(P), 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585(P), 3586(P), 3589(P), 3590(P), 3609(P), 3611(P), 3615(P), 3616, 3617(P), 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624(P), 3625(P), 3626, 3627(P), 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632(P), 3633(P), 3635(P), 3713(P), 3716(P), 3717(P), 3718(P), 3788(P), 3817, 3818, 3819, 3820, 3821(P), 3850(P), 3865(P), 3866(P), 3867 to 3876, 3877(P), 3878(P), 3880(P), 3881(P), 3882 to 3895, 3896(P), 3897, 3898, 3899(P), 3900(P), 3919(P), 4215(P), 4222(P), 4230.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF SUB-BLOCK 'D'

A-C-B lines pass through plot Nos. 1260, 1259, 1257, 1259, 1289, in village Gopo and through plot Nos. 4222, 3282, 3290, 3323, 3298, 3318, 3327, 3315, 3334, 3329, 3339, 3336, 3339, 3338, 3339, and 3342 in village Barkipunu (which is also the part common boundary of all Rights Sub-Block 'A') and meeting at point 'B'.

B-D line passes along the part Central line of River Damodar i.e. along the part common boundary of Villages Lerhitongri and Barkipunu and meeting at point 'D'.

D-E-F. Lines pass through plot Nos. 3342, 3343, 3349, 3367, 3349, 3379, 3377, 3374, 3392, 3403, 3407, 3408, 3561, 3564, 3571, 3564, 3578, 3577, 3564, 3581, 3586, 3585, 3586, 3632, 3589, 3611, 3590, 3617, 3615, 3617, 3609, 4215, 3624, 3625, 3635, 3627, 3633, 3632, 3718, 3716, 3713, 3717, 3718, 3788, 3821, 3580, 3865, 3866, 3877, 3878, 3877, 3880, 3881, 3919, 3900, 3899, 3896, in village Barkipunu and meeting at point 'I'.

F-G line passes through plot numbers 3896, 3246, 3247, 3248, in village Barkipunu and meeting at 'point G'.

G-H-I- lines pass through plot numbers 3248, 3251, 3248, 3249, in village Barkipunu and through plot numbers 572, 586, 573, 587, 574, 587, 592, in village Chotkipunu and through Plot number 142 in village Palu and meeting at point 'J' (which is also the part common boundary of All Rights of Sub-Block 'C').

J-K-L-M lines pass through plot numbers 142, 140, 142, 141, 142, 143, in village Palu and through plot numbers 416, 1254, in village Gopo (which is also the part common boundary of All Rights of Sub-Block 'B') and meeting at point 'M'.

M-N line passes through plot numbers 1254, 1257 and 1258 in village Gopo and meeting at point 'N'.

N-A line passes along the part Central line of River Damodar i.e. along the part common boundary of villages Koihara and Barkipunu, Lerhitongri and Barkipunu and meeting at point 'A'.

[No. C-2-20(6)/63.]

RAM SAHAY, Under Secy

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 17th December 1966

S.O. 3999.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Arbitrator, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Associated Cement Companies, Limited, Nowrozabad Colliery, Nowrozabad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 14th December, 1966.

In the matter of the Associated Cement Companies Limited Nowrozabad Colliery

AND

Their Workmen, represented by Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Nowrozabad.

Pursuant to an agreement between the parties abovenamed dated 10th April 1965 published in the Gazette of India Part II Sec. 3(ii) dated 1st May 1965 at page 1540 in the matters contained therein to the arbitration of Mr. F. Jeejeebhoy, Last President, Labour Appellate Tribunal of India, residing at 'Firuz-Ara', 160, Queen's Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.

PRESENT:

Mr. F. Jeejeebhoy, Barrister-at-Law, Arbitrator.

For the Company. Mr. I. N. Nanavati. Mr. G. L. Govil. Mr. M. S. Kapoor.

For the Workmen: Mr. K. B. Chougule, General Secretary, Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, P.O. Nowrozabad, Dist. Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh.

AWARD

The Issue before me for consideration is this:

- (a) Whether the retrenchment of the following 17 workmen is proper and justified?

		Token No.
1. Shri Babulal	Gunpowder Maker	
2. Shri Sukh Lal	Mazdoor	805 F
3. Shri Narottam	Mazdoor	750 T
4. Shri Babulal	Mazdoor	7 T
5. Smt. Sudiya	Mazdoor	2596
6. Smt. Samani	Mazdoor	2167
7. Smt. Ganeshia	Mazdoor	2803
8. Smt. Choubee	Mazdoor	2615
9. Smt. Fuljharia	Mazdoor	2638
10. Smt. Tejia	Mazdoor	2172
11. Smt. Shyambal	Mazdoor	2639
12. Smt. Thakuria	Mazdoor	2637
13. Smt. Narbadia	Mazdoor	2640
14. Smt. Parbatia	Mazdoor	2173
15. Smt. Narbadia	Mazdoor	2166
16. Smt. Sirabal	Mazdoor	2643
17. Smt. Prembal	Mazdoor	2664

- (b) If not, to what relief, if any, the concerned workmen are entitled?

2. The Company by its notice dated 27th January 1965 stated: "In accordance with the provisions contained in clause (a) sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, you are hereby informed that the following workmen of the Company will be retrenched with effect from 27th January 1965 for the reasons explained in the annexure. The workmen concerned will be paid one month's wages in lieu of the notice on 27th January 1965 at our cash office. They will also be paid compensation separately of 15 days' average pay for every completed year of service or any part thereof in excess of 6 months on the same day. You are requested to collect the retrenchment compensation and wages in lieu of the notice from the each office on 27th January 1965 during office working hours." As a result of this notice 13 of the junior most female mazdoors of Category I, 3 of the junior most male mazdoors of Cat. I, and one gunpowder maker were retrenched. The persons now before me are the 13 junior most female mazdoors who were retrenched.

3. The Company had been manufacturing and handling gunpowder at its main magazine and was employing 19 mazdoors of Category I of which 13 were female mazdoors and 6 male mazdoors and one gunpowder-maker. The gunpowder manufactured at the magazine was a low explosive. The Mines Inspectorate had been repeatedly pointing out violations of the Coal Mines Regulations 1957 in the production of the company's own gunpowder; apparently to satisfy the requirements of the Chief Inspector of Mines the Company decided to stop the use of its own gunpowder and to switch over to the use of Viking G explosive which is a permitted explosive under the Coal Mines Regulations and which was considered to be safer and more effective than the company's own product. A notice of change under Sec. 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act was duly given on 4th January 1965 (Annexure C to the Company's written statement). As a result of this decision of the company a minimum of 16 mazdoors of Category I (made up of 13 females and 3 male mazdoors) and one gunpowder-maker were found surplus and the Company decided to effect retrenchment in the cadre to that extent. The first 3 mazdoors and the gunpowder-maker in the above list have been subsequently absorbed by the Company and their disputes have been duly settled by settlement of 11th May, 1966, and consequently this award relates to mazdoors Nos. 5 to 17 (both inclusive).

4. Mr. Chougule has urged two contentions: He has contended that the retrenchment started from the morning of 27th January 1965 and not after the end of that day's shift, and that therefore the notice had no validity. In this connection the Company has produced its records to show that the workmen before me actually worked on 27th January 1965 and that all of them knew and had understood that retrenchment was to start at the end of their shift. None of the workmen has appeared to urge that she had been retrenched on the morning of the 27th as suggested by Mr. Chougule and that they worked on the 27th by way of employment after their retrenchment had been completed on the morning of 27th. Mr. Nanavati has contended that even assuming that the retrenchment notice started

from the beginning of 27th January 1965 there was no violation of the mandatory provisions of section 25F for in that event they had received one day's extra wage; and Mr. Nanavati contends that the date is relevant only in the case of one month's notice and not as in this case where immediate payment of one month's wage was being made.

5. There is no evidence that anybody understood the notice of retrenchment to mean that retrenchment would start on the morning of 27th January 1965. In fact one of the persons receiving the notice while at work on the 27th has actually noted the time of the receipt of it in the peon book as 4 P.M. The notice itself is dated 27th. In the prevailing circumstances the notice must necessarily mean that retrenchment would start at the end of the shift on 27th January 1965.

6. The notice was in accordance with the requirements of Section 25F and the money was duly tendered as aforesaid.

7. The next point on which Mr. Chougule relies is this: He contends that the Company had prepared a separate seniority list of the female workers of the colliery and thereby effected retrenchment of the junior female workers, and at the same time retained many junior male workers of the same category. The company on this point states that there was no illegality or discrimination in or about the retrenchment and that they were not violating any provision of law. Section 25G says that the employer shall ordinarily retrench the workman who was the last person to be employed in that category, unless, for reasons to be recorded, the employer retrenches any other workmen. The Company has contended that the rule 'last come first go' would ordinarily be followed as prescribed in Sec. 25G, but in the interest of business or exigencies of work a *bona fide* departure from this rule is permissible as done in this case. Apart from the fact that no objection was raised either by the workmen or by the union regarding the seniority lists as displayed by the Company, the Company had stated in its Form P which was sent to the Ministry of Labour at New Delhi that:

'In preparing the seniority list workmen have been divided into two groups:

(a) male mazdoors and (b) female mazdoors, and the principle of 'last come first go' has been followed in respect of each group separately. This method had to be followed as the employment of female mazdoors is prohibited underground by Section 46 of the Mines Act; their employment is also prohibited in the second and third shifts in view of provisions contained in Section 46 of the Mines Act; male mazdoors are transferable from one department to another including underground department and can be rotated in shifts.'

That was the basis of the Company's scheme of retrenchment.

8. As regards Mr. Chougule's contention that the Company should not have made a decision according to sex and should have taken all the mazdoors in Category I together, it is pointed out that in the case reported in 29 *Factories Journal Report* at page 69—(Om Oil & Oilseeds Exchange Ltd, Delhi v/s their workmen) their Lordships of the Supreme Court have discussed this subject and have expressed the view that in the application of section 25G of the Industrial Disputes Act due regard must be had of the exigencies of business, and that the interests of business cannot be overlooked. In effect the application of the principle of 'last come first go' is not inflexible, and a departure therefrom is permissible in appropriate cases of exigencies of work and business. It is true that the total of male workers in Category I is 136, out of which 3 were retrenched, and out of a total of 78 female workers, 13 were retrenched; but it is pointed out by Mr. Nanavati that 13 females who had been in the magazine section were no longer required, and consequently the post of 13 women workers became surplus; this resulted in the retrenchment of 13 junior most women workers of the whole women cadre of Category I; this retrenchment was necessitated because female workers cannot work underground or be rotated in shifts; with the result that a situation arose which compelled the departure from the rule of 'last come first go', and that departure was justified by the prevailing circumstances.

9. Mr. Chougule says that the Company had no right to distinguish as between male and female. As to this it is true that a female doing the same work as a male should get the same emoluments; but females cannot be utilised anywhere and everywhere in a colliery as in the case of males; consequently if these 13 female employees had not been retrenched a situation would have arisen of surplus females, who could not be rotated or employed according to exigencies of work because by the Act they were prevented from doing the work for which males

alone could be utilised by rotation or otherwise. To have retained these women workers would have meant surplus labour in the concern in the prevailing circumstances.

10. I am sorry for these female employees who have been retrenched in such a situation and because of such reasons. I would like that something might be done by the company for these persons *ex-gratia*.

11. The claim fails. I hold that the retrenchment was proper and justified, and I make this award accordingly, at Bombay, this 3rd day of December 1966.

(Sd.) F. JEEJEBHOY,
Arbitrator.

[No. 8/39/65-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 20th December 1966

S.O. 4000.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited, Margherita and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 13th December 1966.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE No. 6 of 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Assam Railways & Trading Company Limited, Margherita, Assam.

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen—*Presiding Officer*.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Shri J. K. Ghose, Advocate, Supreme Court, Shri A. Ghose, Chief Personnel Officer.

On behalf of Workmen—Shri P. B. Chakravorty, Advocate, Dibrugarh, Shri B. Hazarika, Genl. Secretary, Assam Coal Mines Workers Union.

STATE: Assam.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines

AWARD

By order No. 6/40/64-LRII dated 1st August, 1964 of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, a dispute between the Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited, Margherita and their workmen in respect of dismissal of 89 miners in February, 1960 was referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. The schedule to the order mentions the names of the 89 workmen as also the names of the collieries where the workmen used to work, and poses the following questions "whether the dismissal of the following 89 miners of the Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited, Margherita, with effect from 12th February, 1960 was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled to?". It may be stated at once that the date of dismissal was not 12th February, 1960. Three of the workmen Nos. 84, 85 and 86 of the Tipong colliery were dismissed on and from 1st February 1960 by having their names struck off from the register. The remaining 86 workmen working at one of the 4 collieries of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, viz., Baragolai, Namdang, Ledo and Tipong, were dismissed after domestic enquiries on different dates, in February, some on 9th February, 1960, some on 10th February, 1960, some on 15th February, 1960, some on 17th February, 1960 and some on, 24th February, 1960. It appears that the letter of the Conciliation Officer, Shillong dated 29th April, 1964 to the Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi with copy to the Ministry of Labour

erroneously mentioned the date of dismissal of all the workmen as 12th February, 1960, and this appears to be how the mistake as to the date of dismissal has occurred in the Government order. The mistake however is immaterial.

2. The Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited, Margherita, is the owner of 4 different collieries, 3 of them viz., Baragolai, Ledo and Namdang being situated within 5 miles of Margherita, and the other one, Tipong being situated about 14 miles from Margherita. The trouble from which the dispute referred to the Tribunal arose between the parties, has had a long history. A Tribunal was appointed by the Government of India to settle the wages scale dearness allowance and other allowances and other services conditions of all colliery workers in India. The unions of workmen were not satisfied with the award of the tribunal in question and they preferred appeals; some of the employers also filed appeals. The appeals were heard together by the Labour Appellate Tribunal. During the pendency of the appeals, the Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress, one of the unions representing the workmen of the 4 collieries of Assam, Railways and Trading Company Limited, entered into an agreed settlement with the management and filed a petition of compromise; and so far as the collieries of Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited were concerned, the LAT made its award in terms of the petition of compromise. But by the general award of the LAT, better wage scales and allowance, were prescribed; and when the workmen of the collieries of Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited realised this fact they asked for all the extra benefits of the LAT award without curtailing any of the privileges and benefits that they had obtained by the compromise. As there was no ready settlement between the management and the workmen, the Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress gave a notice on 27th May, 1959 to terminate the agreement between Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited and the said union which had been adopted by the LAT award. The parties thereafter met for conciliation proceedings, and a settlement was arrived at on 31st July, 1959, Exhibit K is the memorandum of that settlement. By the terms of the settlement, the parties agreed to extend the agreement which had been adopted by the LAT after bringing the agreement in conformity with the decision of the LAT as applicable to the coal mines situated in the rest of India. The management agreed to make up the deficiencies found in the above said agreement in comparison with the main decision of the LAT and applicable to the rest of India in respect of both monthly rated and daily rated employees with effect from 1st January, 1959. The management further agreed that matters not covered by the aforesaid agreement but prescribed by the LAT would also be implemented with retrospective effect. The parties agreed to settle details in respect of the above matters within a period of one month from the date of settlement and the management agreed to implement the items as settled within a further period of 3 months. The parties also agreed to abide by the decision of an arbitrator if necessary. This settlement was entered into with the representatives of the Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress. In the present reference case we are concerned with the Assam Coal Mines Workers Union affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C., to which union also many of the workmen of the 4 collieries belong. As soon as the agreement was made with the Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress, the management by a letter dated 1st August, 1959 informed the General Secretary of the Assam Coal Mines Workers Union about the agreement. As a result of this agreement both the unions withdrew the notice of strike which had been given by them in the beginning of July, 1959.

3. There was however no agreed working out of the settlement dated 31st July, 1959, and the management took the view and informed the unions that unless the Government of India agreed to raise the selling price of their coal by Rs. 1.50 P. per ton, the management was not in a position to implement the agreement. The management had in fact informed the Assam Coal Mines Workers Union by the letter, Ext. A, dated 1st August, 1959 that the agreement of 31st July, 1959 was made on the understanding that the company would not be able to implement it unless it received an increase of Rs. 1.50 P. in the selling price of coal per ton for the purpose of meeting the extra expenditure. The company also wrote to the Government of India, Ext. J2, is a copy of a letter of the company addressed to the Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Department of Mines and Fuel dated 28th September, 1959 in which the company was drawing attention to their earlier letter dated 28th August, 1959 and asking for accepting their claim for increase by Rs. 1.50P in the selling price of their coal per ton. There was some delay in obtaining Government approval to the increase in the price of the Assam coal and on 14th January, 1960 the Vice-President of the Assam Coal Mines Workers Union addressed a letter to the management of

Assam Railway & Trading Company Limited, stating that the union had become sceptical about the company's assurance as to implementing the agreement and therefore the workers would go on strike from the very next day, the 15th January, 1960. It should be mentioned that the other union, Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress, did not join in giving the strike notice.

4. This strike lasted until 29th January 1960. On 30th January 1960 most of the workmen returned to work. On 30th January 1960 the management served charge sheets on 41 workmen of Baragolai colliery, 27 workmen of Ledo colliery, 15 workmen of Namdang colliery and 3 workmen of Tipong colliery. The charge-sheets were prepared on cyclostyled forms and mention 5 charges, (i) absence without sufficient cause for more than 10 days, (ii) causing damage to work in progress, (iii) breach of Coal Mines Regulations 38(b) i.e., threatening or obstructing anybody to stop them from work, (iv) riotous or disorderly behaviour, and (v) abetment of any of the above acts of misconduct. These were the charges in general, but in some individual cases there were some modifications made. It should be mentioned that during the continuance of strike there was some disorder and on 21st January, 1960 the Magistrate of Margherita promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. Before that day on 20th January, 1960 at 9 p.m.: at Baragolai, the police arrested Shri Mohan Lal Mukherjee, Vice-President of Assam Coal Mines Workers Union, when he was delivering a lecture inciting the labourers of the collieries to continue the strike; and thereupon certain workmen surrounded the police party and attempted to rescue Shri Mukherjee from the custody of the police. The police declared the assembly unlawful and after warning, a mild lathi charge was resorted to. A Sub-Inspector of Margherita Police Station himself registered a case and submitted a chargesheet against 17 workmen under Sections 147, 353 and 225B of the Indian Penal Code. 11 of these workmen were convicted and sentenced to suffer R.I. for 3 months each and the sentences were upheld in appeal by the Additional Sessions Judge, Dibrugarh. But some of the convicted workmen moved the High Court and the High Court set aside their conviction. This however was long after the dismissal of the 89 workmen in February, 1960; in fact, the conviction by the Magistrate of 11 of the workmen was also after their dismissal.

5. It appears from the enclosures to the Government Order that on 27th February, 1960, the union filed an application to the Labour Inspector, Central Dibrugarh who made an investigation and on 6th June 1960 advised the individual workman to prefer appeals to the General Manager of the Assam Railways and Trading Company Ltd. Thereafter the individual workman who had been dismissed filed appeals to the General Manager. Nearly 2 years after the appeals had been filed, i.e. on 6th November, 1962, the General Manager of the company dismissed all the appeals. Thereafter there were some conciliation proceedings before the Conciliation Officer, Shillong, which proved infructuous; and ultimately on the prayer of the Union this reference was made by the Government of India.

6. The union in its written statement has alleged that the charges were vague; that there was in fact no enquiry into the charges or that in the alternative a show of enquiry was made where the workman had no opportunity to explain their conduct, and that the dismissal of the workman had been resorted to for the purpose of crushing the legitimate trade union activities of the workmen; and that the management had picked up the workmen who were active workers of the union. Further, the union in its written statement referred to the two handouts issued by the management on 22nd January 1960 and 27th January, 1960 and mentioned that in the second handout the management had stated that in continuation of the handout dated 22nd January 1960 an extension had been granted by the company upto 30th January 1960 during which period anyone reporting for work would be given employment. The union alleged that all the 89 workmen with whom we are concerned reported for duty on or before 30th January 1960, but that the management in contravention of the assurance given in the second handout served chargesheets on them and proceeded to dismiss them.

7. The management in their written statement denied these allegations and stated that the charges were specific and that there were separate enquiries for individual workman and that at the enquiries each individual workman had been given sufficient opportunity to defend himself. The management denied that they had any concern with the trade union activities of any of the workmen proceeded against. As regards the handouts, the management by para 15 of their written statement reserved the right to give their reply as to the scope and effect of the handouts if and when they were produced by the union. At the same

time, in para 18 the management denied that the 89 workmen proceeded against had reported for duty on or before the 30th January, 1960.

8. It is to be considered whether the dismissal of each of the 89 workmen in the course of February 1960 was justified. Shri J. K. Ghose appearing on behalf of the management has urged that the strike was illegal. As regards the case of the Assam Coal Mines Workers Union that it was not a party to the agreement of 31st July, 1959. Shri Ghose has referred to clause (a) of Section 18(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, which provides that a settlement arrived at in the course of a conciliation proceedings shall be binding on all parties to the industrial dispute; and to clause (d) of the same which provides that where a party referred to in clause (a) is composed of workmen, all persons who were employed in the establishment to which the dispute relates on the date of dispute and all persons who subsequently became employed in that establishment shall also be bound. The agreement of 31st July, 1959 took place in the course of conciliation proceedings and in view of the provisions of Section 18 of the Act mentioned above, even though the Assam Coal Mines Workers Union was not a party to that agreement, all the workmen including members of that Union would be bound by that agreement. It has been already mentioned that in accordance with the terms of settlement dated 31st July, 1959 no agreed scheme could be worked out within one month or within a further period of 3 months as mentioned in the terms of the settlement. But Section 19(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act provides that such settlement shall be binding for such period as is agreed upon by the parties, and shall continue to be binding on the parties after the expiry of the period aforesaid until the expiry of 2 months from the date on which a notice in writing to an intention to terminate the settlement is given by one of the parties in the present case, before the strike notice on 14th January 1960 by the Assam Coal Mines Workers Union, no notice terminating the agreement dated 31st July, 1959 was given and therefore that settlement continued to be binding. Any strike within the period during which a settlement is in force is illegal, *vide* Section 23 clause (c) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

9. It is clear therefore that the contention of Shri Ghose that the strike was illegal must be accepted. But the workmen are not liable to dismissal merely because they participate in an illegal strike. In this connection, reference may be made to AIR 1960 SC 219 (Indian General Navigation and Railways Company Ltd. v. their workmen). Therein it has been pointed out that it is not in the interest of the industry that there should be a wholesale dismissal of all the workmen who merely participate in an illegal strike; and that the punishment of dismissal or termination of service may be imposed on such workmen as have not only participated in the illegal strike but have fomented it and have been guilty of violence and doing acts detrimental to the law and order of the locality where work has to be carried on. In fact, the management did not start proceedings for dismissal against all the workmen who had participated in the illegal strike; if they had done so, they would have to proceed against practically all the thousands of workmen in the 4 collieries, because according to the evidence of the witness for the management there was complete stoppage of work during the strike, and even according to the written statement of the management about 2,226 workmen out of the total force of 3,365, were practically involved in the labour strike (Para 25). According to the management only such workers as had been guilty of riotous conduct or violence or had actively incited other workmen were proceeded against.

10. Both parties have referred to a number of decisions of the Supreme Court laying down principles to be followed by the industrial tribunals in connection with orders of dismissal made as a result of decisions at domestic enquiries. In AIR 1958 SC 130 (Indian Iron and Steel Company v. their workmen), it was laid down that in case of dismissal for misconduct the Tribunal does not act as a court of appeal, but can only interfere if there is want of good faith, or there is victimisation of unfair labour practice, or the management has been guilty of a basic error or violation of a principle of natural justice, or where on the materials the finding is completely baseless or perverse. In later decisions like AIR 1963 SC 295 (Ritz Theatre Private Limited v. its workmen) and AIR 1963 SC 1914 (Sur Enamel and Stamping Works Limited v. its workmen), the principles laid down in the earlier case were reaffirmed. Shri Chakravorty appearing for the union has stressed an observation in *Sur Enamel v. its workmen* that the enquiry officer should record his findings with reasons for the same, which observation was repeated in AIR 1964 SC 719 (Khanda and Co. Limited v. its workmen), where

the failure of the manager who held the enquiry to record any finding after holding the enquiry was adversely criticised as a serious infirmity, and it was observed incidentally that the enquiry officer should clearly record his conclusion and briefly indicate the reasons for reaching the conclusion. In some of the enquiries which were held by different enquiring officers in the present case, the reasons for the finding are not recorded, and Shri Chakravorty has urged that for this reason alone the dismissal orders should be held to be bad. I can not however accept such an extreme position. In all these cases a clear chargesheet was served on the workmen concerned and he was given an opportunity to submit his explanation to the same, and at the hearing the evidence of the witnesses examined was recorded and findings on the charges were recorded; and it is sufficient in my opinion if in some cases merely the findings on the charges without giving reasons were recorded, because it is clear to the tribunal on what material the findings are based.

11. It should be mentioned that no material has appeared during the hearing of the case that the Management wanted to crush legitimate Trade Union activities of their workmen, or that active Union workers were chosen for being chargesheeted and dismissal. The workmen examined as witnesses said that they were members of the Union, but none appeared to be an important office bearer of the union; the witnesses for the management stated that they served chargesheets on those workmen about whom they had some information of their taking an active part in intimidating or inciting other workers to take part in the illegal strike, and from the circumstances, this evidence appears to be fully credible. In this respect at least there was no unfair labour practice.

12. It is now necessary to deal with the individual case. The 89 cases can be divided broadly into 3 classes.

(i) *Cases given up by the Union.*—There are 8 cases of workmen where the union has given up the claim for reinstatement or compensation. They are nos. 36—Nur Mohammad (Namdang), 38—Abdul Aziz (Namdang), 48—Ali Asad (Ledo), 58—Chakka Narasimloo (Ledo), 72—Ayub Ali (Ledo), 73—Hafiz Ali (Ledo), 86—Akon Saikia (Tipong) and 88—Abdul Nur (Tipong). Of them No. 58—Chakka Narasimloo is dead and the rest other than No. 86, have been deported out of the Union of India as Pakistanis, *vide* the petition of the General Secretary of the Union, filed on 22nd November, 1960. As regards No. 86, during the hearing Shri Chakravorty conceded that the union had not been able to contact him and he was not traceable and that the union was giving up his case.

13. (ii) *Cases in which orders are bad on the face of it.*—There are 3 workmen in respect of whom the orders of dismissal are wrong on the face of it. They are Number 6—Nagendra N. Talukdar (Baragolai), Number 84—Probin Gogoi (Tipong) and 85—Chitta Das (Tipong). As regards number 6, he was served with a chargesheet with charge (i) altered to absence from 16th to 21st January because he appears to have rejoined his duty on 22nd. The finding of the enquiry officer is as follows "From the enquiry it is clear that he absented from 16th January, 1960 without leave but he says that he was obstructed by Hiralal and others. There is evidence also that he refused to go to work even when told to do so by the Foreman and the Assistant Foreman. However, he is sorry for the whole incident and asked for forgiveness. I recommend that he be suspended for 10 days only". It is clear that the only finding was absence from work on 16th January, 1960 or at most from 16th January, 1960 to 21st January, 1960 as mentioned in the chargesheet, and as regards the other charges there was no finding at all. For absence for 6 or 7 days there can be no order of dismissal under the Standing Orders of the Company, a copy of which has been marked as Exhibit F. It is only for continuous absence for 10 days or more that there can be an order for dismissal. It is surprising that in such circumstances the then Chief Personnel Officer, Mr. Gates, over-ruled the manager of the colliery and observed that in his opinion an order of dismissal would be proper, and that the C. M. E. accepted the recommendation of Mr. Gates. The order of dismissal must be held to be clearly bad.

14. In respect of numbers 84 and 85, there was no proceedings drawn up at all and there was naturally no enquiry. Both these workmen have deposed as witnesses in the case, being Witness No. 2 and Witness No. 3 for the union. They stated that they came to join on 29th January, 1960 but they were asked to go and see the head clerk, and the head clerk handed them each an order which they learnt were orders terminating their services. The orders which they received were filed by the union and have been marked on admission being Exts. 84

and 85. Each of these orders say that as the workman had absented himself from duty for more than 10 days from 18th January, 1960 without leave or sufficient reason his name had been struck off from the register, under the Standing orders. Now the Standing orders does not contain any provision for striking off the name of a workman from the register but continuous absence for 10 days or more is defined as misconduct, and there may be a punishment imposed including dismissal for such misconduct, but there must be a proceeding for this purpose. It was quite improper to dismiss these two workmen summarily by serving such orders on them which are both dated 1st February, 1960. It may be that the workmen had appeared to rejoin their work on 1st February, 1960 and not on 29th January, 1960 as stated by themselves, but that does not make any difference. In any case, without serving formal chargesheets and without holding domestic enquiries they could not be dismissed. The orders of dismissal in whatever form they are, are clearly bad. Mr. J. K. Gosh has urged that these two workmen did not appeal to the General Manager, and are not therefore entitled to relief from this Tribunal. The General Manager however dismissed the appeals of all the other eighty-seven workmen with whom we are concerned, and I cannot agree that because these workmen did not file appeals to the General Manager, they are not entitled to relief.

15. (iii) *Cases where absence was charged upto 28th or 29th January, 1960:—*
 There are 33 such cases namely:—

8. Shri Nasir Musalman—Baragolai colliery.
9. Shri Musai Keot—Baragolai colliery.
23. Shri W. Gorraiya—Baragolai colliery.
24. Shri D. N. Mala—Baragolai colliery.
25. Shri Lal Bahadur Thaka—Baragolai colliery.
26. Shri K. Parmesh Mala—Baragolai colliery.
32. Shri Khaman Singh Tamang—Baragolai colliery.
33. Shri Tez Bahadur Tamang—Baragolai colliery.
34. Shri M. Chenaiya—Baragolai colliery.
39. Shri M. Pataiya—Namdang colliery.
40. Shri J. Rama Rao—Namdang colliery.
41. Shri Dandadhar Borgohain—Namdang colliery.
42. Shri Ambar Bahadur Chetry—Namdang colliery.
43. Shri Debising Sonar—Namdang colliery.
44. Shri Bail Bahadur Newar—Namdang colliery.
45. Shri Kancha Newar—Namdang colliery.
46. Shri Prem Bahadur Newar—Namdang colliery.
47. Shri Bhup'al Sarkey—Namdang colliery.
51. Shri B. Appalswami—Ledo colliery.
52. Shri Khetramohan Das—Ledo colliery.
53. Shri Morband Erraiya—Ledo colliery.
54. Shri E. Ellaiya—Ledo colliery.
55. Shri Parimal Acherjee—Ledo colliery.
56. Shri K. Machina—Ledo colliery.
57. Shri Ramesh Goala—Ledo colliery.
59. Shri B. Muslaiya—Ledo colliery.
60. Shri G. Appalswami—Ledo colliery.
61. Shri G. Palaiya—Ledo colliery.
62. Shri G. Nelaiya—Ledo colliery.
63. Shri E. Enkapillai—Ledo colliery.
64. Shri Lok Nath Bhuvan—Ledo colliery.
65. Shri Kalidas Das—Ledo colliery.
67. Smt. Ram Dulari Gond—Namdang colliery.

About these cases there is the general argument that in view of the fact that the management by their second handout gave the workmen an option to return to work by the 30th January 1960 and stated that if they did so they would be allowed to join, it was unfair labour practice on the part of the management to serve chargesheets on workmen who had joined by the 29th or 30th January, 1960. Shri Chakravarty has strenuously urged that these workmen must have joined by the 29th or 30th January as otherwise their absence from duty would have been noted upto 30th January or later. The witnesses for the management have explained that a common form of chargesheet was settled upon and the forms were cyclostyled at the Margherita office, and that the managers of the different collieries took the required number of forms and had them filled up at their respective offices; that the forms were filled up on the 28th, 29th and 30th January and that therefore the period of absence had been noted as upto 28th, 29th or 30th January; and that even though the chargesheets were served on the defaulting workmen on the 30th January in the afternoon, it was not considered necessary

to alter the period of absence as upto 30th January, as from the 15th to 28th or 29th January there was more than 10 days' absence charged, which would be sufficient to constitute a misconduct in accordance with the Standing Orders of the company. It is however difficult to accept this explanation as true. If these workmen did not really join on the 29th or 30th January, there is no real reason why their absence should have been noted as only upto 28th or 29th January. At least in one case, namely in the case of workman of Sl. No. 36 (Shri Nur Mahammed of Namdang colliery) it appears that the period of absence was corrected from 15th to 29th to 15th to 30th January 1960. At each of the 4 collieries there was only a limited number of these chargesheets which showed the period of absence upto the 28th or 29th, and if they were served on the 30th January in the afternoon after 4 p.m., as claimed by the witnesses for the management, there would be no real difficulty in altering the period of absence as upto the 30th Jan.

16. 4 workmen of this group have deposed, they are witness no. 1 for the Union Kalidas Das (Sl. 65), witness no. 5-Ram Dulari Gond (Sl. 67), witness no. 6—D. N. Mala (Sl. 24) and witness no. 7—Debising Sonar (Sl. 43). Kalidas Das stated that he went to join on the 29th January and he was served with chargesheet on 29th. Ram Dulari stated that she went to join on 30th January at 7 a.m. and was served with chargesheet then. D. N. Mala and Debising Sonar similarly stated that they went to join on the 30th January morning at about 7 a.m. and they were then served with chargesheets. In view of the dates of absence noted in their respective chargesheets, there appears to be no reason to disbelieve the evidence of these witnesses.

17. On behalf of the management it has been urged that even though they issued the second handout, Ext. 90A, wherein it was stated that an extension had been granted by the company upto the 30th Jan., 1960 during which period any one reporting for work would be given employment, the management did not give up the right to proceed against those workmen who had taken an active part in coercing others into joining the strike or preventing them from returning to work or otherwise committed violence; and this was in fact explained in two letters to the General Secretaries of the two unions of workmen of the 4 collieries of which the office copies are Exts. J and J1. Both letters are dated 27th January 1960 and they are in identical terms, wherein attention of the General Secretary was drawn to the second handout issued on the same day, and it was stated that this was without prejudice to the disciplinary action now contemplated against workmen who were mainly responsible for commencing and continuing the strike and for other activities in breach of the Standing Orders. As regards the point whether these two letters, Exts. J and J1. were really issued to the General Secretaries of the two unions, there appears to be considerable doubt. Shri Chakravorty on behalf of the workmen has strenuously denied that his union Secretary ever received such a letter. He has urged that the original was never called for from the General Secretary of the union, and in the circumstances the office copy is not admissible in view of the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act. In a proceedings before the Industrial Tribunal however, although Indian Evidence Act is generally followed, the technicalities are generally waived by both the parties. I would not therefore exclude Exts. J and J1. merely on the technical ground that notice to produce the original was not given to the General Secretary of the Union. But there are other grounds for doubting whether these letters were really issued. Exts. J and J1. are supposed to be the office copies of the original letters issued, but there is no Reference No. in these letters such as generally occurs in letters issued by the company which has not an organised office. Witness No. 1 for the management, A. Rahman, who in 1960 was attached to Ledo and Tipong collieries as Personnel Welfare Officer, stated that as far as he remembered these letters were sent by messenger but admitted that they were not entered into the Peon book. In this connection it is relevant to point out that the company in its written statement appears to have fought shy of the handouts, and stated that they would explain the scope and purpose of the handouts if and when they are produced by the union (*vide* Para 15 of Company's written statement). There is no reference in the company's written statement to the letters Exts. J and J1 which are supposed to have been issued to the two unions reserving the company's right to proceed even against those workmen who joined by the 30th January in accordance with the second handout issued by the company. The other witnesses for the company namely, witness no. 2 P. S. Thapa who was Personnel Officer of Baragolai and Namdang collieries in 1960, witness no. 3 Shri J. N. Misra who was the manager of Ledo colliery in 1960 and witness no. 4 Shri Gopal Krishnan who was the Manager of Baragolai colliery in 1960 spoke of meetings held in the office of the General Manager at the Margherita office in the afternoon of each day during the strike period to discuss the developments and to decide the action to be taken. They stated that they were told of the issue of such letters and were given copies in the afternoon of 27th January but they said

that they did not personally see the letters being issued to the unions. Naturally as they attended the office of the General Manager in the afternoon at about 3 p.m. they had no occasion to see the issue of letters from the Margherita office. Witness No. 1, A. Rahaman, however, claimed that he was present at the time when the letters were despatched, but he admitted that he could not remember who else was present at the time, and it is difficult to accept his testimony that he was actually present when the letters were despatched. The letters were not issued either by Registered post or by Peon book and they did not contain any Reference number. In the circumstances, it cannot be said that Shri Chakravorty was altogether wrong in suggesting that the letters were engineered by Mr. Gates to protect the action taken against the workmen who had joined on or before the 30th January 1960. In challenging this argument Shri J. K. Ghose pointed out that Mr. Gates had left the company's service towards the end of 1961 and that these office copies Exts. J and JI bear the initials of Mr. Gates who was the Chief Personnel Officer of the company at the time of the strike; and it was not, therefore possible to fabricate these office copies only for the purpose of the case before the Tribunal. It may be conceded that the letters or office copies were not fabricated for the purpose of the case before the Tribunal; but they might have been drafted and not issued, because the issue of these letters to the unions on the 27th January might nullify the amicable gesture contained in the second hand-out, Ext. 90A, inviting the workmen to join on the 30th of January and assuring them that they would be given employment if they did so. I do not, therefore, think that the letters corresponding to Exts. J and JI were actually issued to the General Secretaries of the Unions; and in view of the assurance given in the second handout by the company. I must agree that it was unfair labour practice to proceed against workmen who had joined by the 30th January in view of the assurances. Accordingly, in all these cases even though there were domestic enquiries held on the chargesheets served, I must hold that the order of dismissal was not justified.

18. (iv) Cases where absence until 30th January was charged:

There are 24 of these cases which are as follows:—

1. Shri B. Lachmaiya—Baragolai colliery.
2. Shri Sukumar Pal—Baragolai colliery.
3. Shri S. B. Purkaiyastha—Baragolai colliery.
4. Shri Sasanka Purkaiyastha—Baragolai colliery.
5. Shri D. L. Nandi—Baragolai colliery.
7. Shri Sitaram Ahir—Baragolai colliery.
10. Shri N. G. Majumdar—Baragolai colliery.
11. Shri Jamial Mogar—Baragolai colliery.
12. Shri Nikunja Das—Baragolai colliery.
13. Shri V. Nakaiya—Baragolai colliery.
14. Shri B. Kistama—Baragolai colliery.
15. Shri Bishnupada Acherjee—Baragolai colliery.
16. Shri A. Tataiya—Baragolai colliery.
17. Shri A. Enkana—Baragolai colliery.
18. Shri D. Ramaiya—Baragolai colliery.
19. Shri Radhaballav Gope—Baragolai colliery.
20. Shri M. Erraiya—Baragolai colliery.
21. Shri J. Lachmaiya—Baragolai colliery.
22. Shri A. Lachmaiya—Baragolai colliery.
27. Shri K. Appaiya—Baragolai colliery.
28. Shri C. Erraiya—Baragolai colliery.
29. Shri G. Ramolu—Baragolai colliery.
30. Shri L. Naraiyana I—Baragolai colliery.
31. Shri T. Rajena Reddi—Baragolai colliery.

The union's case is that even these workmen came to join on 30th January, but that they were not permitted to join and they were served with chargesheets instead. No workman however, of this group has been examined as witness. In the chargesheets of these cases the period of absence is definitely noted as upto the 30th January, 1960. In these cases there is no reason to disbelieve the testimony of the 4 witnesses examined by the management that only after ascertaining that these workmen had not reported for duty on the 30th January, 1960, the chargesheets were served on them from and after 4 p.m. of the 30th January. In para 17 of the written statement, the union stated that there was no enquiry into the charges or that in the alternative a show of enquiry was made. In all the cases however, the management has proved the records of the enquiry showing that witnesses were examined in support of the charges and that the workmen proceeded against was questioned by the enquiring officer and that the workman was also given the opportunity to produce defence witnesses on his own behalf and in one or two cases the workmen did avail of the opportunity. The four

witnesses for the management have also deposed to this effect. Moreover, in the memorandums of appeal which were submitted to the General Manager, it was admitted that enquiries had been held and it was only alleged that all the witnesses were brought in from amongst the members of the other union in a gang who were directed to shout against the workman proceeded against in a collective voice. Even this allegation has been denied by all the 4 witnesses for the management who asserted that the witnesses had been examined one after the another and in each case the workman proceeded against was given the opportunity to cross examine the witness. Mr. Chakravorty has dealt with all the records of the domestic enquiries. So far as the records concerning the workmen of Ledo, Namdang and Tipong collieries are concerned, they show that the proceedings were conducted in strict accordance with the judicial procedure. In respect of the records of Bargolal colliery in some cases it appears that there were some irregularities, and the nature of the question put by the enquiring officer suggests that witnesses were present together on behalf of the management, although the evidence of each witness was recorded separately. I may refer in particular to the cases of the workmen with Sl. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 30 and 31. In all these cases the manager appears to have started with the question "Have any of you got any specific complaints against Shri in addition to the general complaint given by you all?". Shri Chakravorty has urged that this indicates 2 defects, firstly, that the witnesses were present together, and secondly, that there was a general complaint reference to which was made, but which was not exhibited at the enquiry and copy of which was not given to the workman proceeded against. It must be said that these two defects do appear in each of these 14 cases, but still the evidence of 2 or 3 witnesses was recorded separately in each of these cases. The workman proceeded against was questioned and given the opportunity to explain his conduct and produce witnesses for defence. Shri J. K. Ghose has referred to a dictum of the Supreme Court in 1961 (2) LLJ 686 (Calcutta Jute Manufacturing Company Limited Vs. Calcutta Jute Manufacturing Workers Union). Therein it is observed that an order of dismissal would be sustained on a charge which the workman concerned had the opportunity of meeting, even if in the course of the enquiry other incidental matters crept in; and that one should not take a too legalistic view of the matter. It appears that even without reference to the general complaint which was referred to in the question of the manager, the evidence of the witnesses examined is sufficient to show that the workman concerned threatened other men to keep them from joining their work or blocked the entrance of the mine and otherwise obstructed the workmen from proceeding. These grounds by itself would be sufficient in the case of an illegal strike to sustain an order of dismissal. I therefore hold that there was no violation of a principle of natural justice in these fourteen cases.

19. In three cases of this group, viz., those relating to the workmen with Serial Nos. 1, 15 and 28, the specific petitions of complaint which the Manager had received were exhibited at the domestic inquiry, and the workmen were given copies. Mr. Chakravorty has urged that in these cases, the petitions of complaint were used substantive evidence. But the complainants were produced as witnesses, and some statements were taken from them, and they were tendered for cross-examination. Hence there was nothing wrong. In the remaining seven cases of this group, viz., those concerning workmen with Serial nos. 5, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 21, the conduct of enquiry was quite regular, and there is no reason to interfere.

20. Shri Chakravorty has urged that there are 5 charges framed in all these cases, and they were not all proved, and that in the circumstances the order of dismissal which is based on a finding that all the charges are proved cannot be sustained. Thus he has urged that there is no evidence in support of charge no. 2, of causing damage to work in progress of charge no. 5, relating to abetment. Shri Ghose appearing for the management has however, explained that the charges should be understood in the way that the management understood it. The first two charges were explained in a narrative form as follows "that you did absent yourself from work from 15th January, 1960 to 30th January, 1960 thereby causing damage to work in progress". Thus the first two charges of absence and causing damage to work in progress practically hung together. Shri J. N. Misra, witness no. 3 for the management, explained that by damage to the work in progress he meant stopping of work entailing some further consequences, e.g., stocking of coal to the boiler of the electricity generator, for if the boiler is not coalled it will stop and the generator would cease functioning. He explained that similarly, if the working of the pump were stopped there would be flooding with consequent damage to the mine. The fans and ventilators are worked by electricity, and if the electric supply were stopped noxious gases would accumulate in the mine. It was these consequential effects of the stoppage of work that were

contemplated in the second charge and there can be no doubt that some such consequential effect must have resulted from the action of the strikers in stopping work and in restraining others from going to work in the essential departments. As regards the abetment, there being evidence that the workmen concerned asked others to refrain from going to work and that such persons out of fear or some other reason did refrain from going to work, it may be said that there was some evidence of abetment to misconduct.

21. The main charges no doubt were charge no. 1, absence from work without leave for more than 10 days; charge no. 3 obstructing others from work, and charge no. 4, riotous and disorderly conduct. There was evidence in all these cases on these charges and the other charges may be considered incidental. Accordingly, even though the finding was not in all cases detailed, I find no reason to find that there was a basic error or violation of principle of natural justice or that the finding in any case is completely baseless or perverse, which finding only would enable me as the Industrial Tribunal to set aside the order passed as the result of the domestic enquiries. In these cases, therefore, I am unable to grant any relief.

22. (v) Remaining workmen

There are 21 remaining workmen not falling in the above classes. They are as follows:—

35. Shri Nam Bahadur Rana—Baragolai colliery.
37. Shri Bhakta Bahadur Lama—Baragolai colliery.
49. Shri Hiralal Chamar—Ledo colliery.
50. Shri Kiran Chandra Halwadas—Ledo colliery.
66. Shri P. Ankloo—Ledo colliery.
68. Shri C. Sethaiya—Ledo colliery.
69. Shri C. Pedabubu—Ledo colliery.
70. Shri C. Rammurty—Ledo colliery.
71. Shri Subram Gond—Ledo colliery.
74. Shri Jagadish Debnath—Ledo colliery.
75. Shri Aslam Khan—Baragolai Colliery.
76. Shri Haralall Das—Baragolai Colliery.
77. Shri Manoranjan Dey—Baragolai Colliery.
78. Shri G. Narsimloo—Tikak Colliery.
79. Shri Nil Prasad Baman—Tikak Colliery.
80. Shri Deven Ch. Singh—Namdang Colliery.
81. Shri Rudranarayan Singh—Namdang Colliery.
82. Shri Rajen Saikai—Namdang Colliery.
83. Shri Sitaram Passi—Ledo Colliery.
87. Shri Matahir Ali—Tipong Colliery.
89. Shri Simbhu Saha—Tipong Colliery.

These 21 men fall mostly in one of two classes, namely workmen who were under suspension from before and workmen who were arrested by the police in connection with the riotous attempt to rescue the Vice-President of the Union from police custody on 20th January 1960. The workmen who were arrested by the police in connection with the trouble on the 20th January are No. 69-C. Pedabubu, 70-C Rammurty, 71-Subram Gond, 74-Jagadish Debnath 75-Aslam Khan, 76-Haralall Das, 77-Manoranjan Dey, 78-G. Narsimloo, 79-Nil Prasad Baman, 80-Deven Ch. Singh, 81-Rudranarayan Singh, 82-Rajen Saikai and 83-Sitaram Passi. They were not all chargesheeted, but they were arrested after the incident with the police on various dates beginning from 21st January, 1960, and they were released on bail on 6th or 8th February, 1960. In their cases, therefore, the period of absence has been charged as upto 6th February or 8th February 1960. The workmen who were under suspension in connection with a previous trouble are Nos. 35-Nam Bahadur Rana, 37-Bhakta Bahadur Lama, 49-Hiralal Chamar, 50-Kiran Chandra Halwadas 66-P. Ankloo and 68-C. Sethaiya. Having scrutinised the proceedings of the domestic enquiries in all these cases, I find that the proceedings were properly conducted and the findings are based on sufficient evidence. There is no reason, therefore, for interfering in any of these cases.

23. The only two workmen not falling in either of the two categories are the 2 men of Tipong colliery, 87-Matahir Ali and 89-Simbhu (Sambhu) Saha. They were served with chargesheets on 4th February, 1960. There was no charge against them for absence without cause for over 10 days, but the remaining 4 charges were there, and the records of the domestic enquiries show that the enquiries were conducted in accordance with the proper procedure. Of the two men, Sambhu Saha has deposed before me as a witness. He has given evidence tending to show that he was not at all guilty of the charges. But I cannot sit in appeal over the decision of the domestic tribunal, the record of the proceed-

against him shows evidence in support of the charges. Accordingly, in these two cases also, I find no reason to interfere.

24 As to the relief which may be granted to the 36 workmen who according to my finding are entitled to relief, Shri J. K. Ghose on behalf of the management has urged that they may be given a compensation only and that there should be no order for reinstatement after the expiry of nearly 7 years. Shri Chakravorty has however urged that reinstatement is the general rule in a case where dismissal is found to be improper and I agree that reinstatement should be ordered in all these cases. As regards the allowance for the long period from the date of dismissal to the date when they rejoin, Shri Chakravorty has urged on the authority of AIR 1961 SC 1168 (I.M.M. Press, Delhi V. Additional Industrial Tribunal), that a direction to pay 50 percent of the total wages from the date of dismissal to the date of reinstatement would be proper. In that case, however, there was a relatively small gap of between one and two years between the date of dismissal and the order of the Tribunal. In the present case a very long period has elapsed; in the meantime, it does not appear that the workmen have been altogether out of work. Some of the workmen examined on behalf of the union admitted that they had been doing casual work in the meantime, and Shri Ghose has urged that they appear to be at least as well fed as the workmen in continuous employment. In the circumstances, I think that order for payment of one quarter of the total remuneration including basic wages and dearness and other allowances would be proper. Shri Ghose has pointed out that many of the dismissed workmen have withdrawn the balance in their Provident fund account. It would be open to the management to keep back the amount paid to the reinstated workers as Provident fund money and put back the money in their Provident fund instead of handing over the entire amount in cash to the reinstated workmen.

25. Accordingly, I find that the dismissal of the following 36 (thirtysix) miners of the Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited, Margherita, in February, 1960 was not justified:—

<i>Sl. No. in the Schedule.</i>	<i>Name of the workman</i>	<i>Colliery to which attached.</i>
6.	Shri Nagendra Nath Talukder	Baragolai Colliery.
8.	Shri Nasir Musalman—	Baragolai Colliery.
9.	Shri Musai Keot—	Baragolai Colliery.
23.	Shri W. Gorraiya—	Baragolai Colliery.
24.	Shri D. N. Mala—	Baragolai Colliery.
25.	Shri Lal Bahadur Thaka—	Baragolai Colliery.
26.	Shri K. Parmesh Mala—	Baragolai Colliery.
32.	Shri Khaman Singh Tamang—	Baragolai Colliery.
33.	Shri Tez Bahadur Tamang—	Baragolai Colliery.
34.	Shri M. Chenaiya—	Baragolai Colliery.
39.	Shri M. Pataiya—	Namdang Colliery.
40.	Shri J. Rama Rao—	Namdang Colliery.
41.	Shri Dandadhar Bargohain—	Namdang Colliery.
42.	Shri Ambar Bahadur Chetry—	Namdang Colliery.
43.	Shri Debising Sonar—	Namdang Colliery.
44.	Shri Ball Bahadur Newar—	Namdang Colliery.
45.	Shri Kancha Newar—	Namdang Colliery.
46.	Shri Prem Bahadur Newar—	Namdang Colliery.
47.	Shri Bhuplal Sarkey—	Namdang Colliery.
51.	Shri B. Appalswami—	Ledo Colliery.
52.	Shri Khetrāmohan Das—	Ledo Colliery.
53.	Shri Morband Erraiva—	Ledo Colliery.
54.	Shri E. Elaiya—	Ledo Colliery.
55.	Shri Parimal Acherjee—	Ledo Colliery.
56.	Shri K. Machina—	Ledo Colliery.
57.	Shri Ramesh Goala—	Ledo Colliery.
59.	Shri B. Musaiya—	Ledo Colliery.
60.	Shri G. Appalswami—	Ledo Colliery.
61.	Shri G. Pa'aiya—	Ledo Colliery.
62.	Shri G. Nelaiya—	Ledo Colliery.
63.	Shri E. Enkapillai—	Ledo Colliery.
64.	Shri Lok Nath Bhuyan—	Ledo Colliery.
65.	Shri Kalidas Das—	Ledo Colliery.
67.	Smt. Ram Dulari Gond—	Namdang Colliery.
84.	Shri Probin Gogoi—	Tipong Colliery.
85.	Shri Chitta Das—	Tipong Colliery.

The management is directed to reinstate each of these workmen within 15 days from the date of the publication of the award and grant them a quarter of the total basic wages and dearness and other allowance, which each of them was drawing on the date of dismissal, from the date of dismissal to the date of reinstatement. Where anyone of the reinstated workmen has drawn his Provident fund balance, it would be open to the management to keep back an equivalent amount from the arrears due and put the same back in the Provident fund account of the workman concerned.

26. As regard the remaining 53 (fiftythree) workmen, I find that the order of dismissal was in accordance with the Standing Orders and in pursuance of the prescribed procedure and therefore those dismissals must be held to be justified.

No order is made as to costs. Let this award be submitted to Government for necessary action.

Dated, 8th December, 1966.

Sd./- S. K. SEN,

Presiding Officer.

[No. 6/40/64-LR-II.]

New Delhi, the 21st December 1966

S.O. 4001.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Saltore Colliery, Post Office Saltore, District Purulia, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th December, 1966.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE NO. 24 OF 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Saltore Colliery,

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen—Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Shri O. P. Varma.

On behalf of Workmen—Shri Keshab Banerjee, Genl. Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Union.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 6/110/64-LR-II dated 22nd April 1965 the Government of India referred an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Saltore Colliery, Purulia, and their workmen in connection with the dismissal of 4 workmen, namely, Rampati Singh, Ram Das Saw, Kesho Saw and Hanif Mia, Stowing Mazdoors with effect from the 16th September, 1964, for adjudication to the Tribunal.

On 14th October 1966 when the parties were before the Tribunal for fixing the date of hearing, the parties informed the Tribunal that the 4 workmen concerned had already been taken back in the service of the company and that negotiations for settlement of certain terms were still proceeding and that the dispute was likely to be fully settled out of court. The case was, therefore, adjourned to 14th December 1966. Today, the 14th December, 1966 the parties have appeared and filed the terms of settlement signed by both the parties. It appears from the terms of settlement that Ramdas Saw was taken back in the service of the company on 26th February 1965, Keso Saw and Hanif Mia on 27th February 1965 and Rampati Singh on 1st March 1965. The Company has agreed that the service of the 4 workmen will be considered as continuous and that period of unemployment will be treated as 'leave without pay' but the pay will be taken into consideration for annual increment. The terms of settle

must be considered satisfactory for the workmen concerned and the settlement is accepted. I, therefore, make my award in terms of the petition of compromise containing the terms of settlement a copy of which is enclosed with the award.

Let the award be sent to the Government for necessary action.

(Sd.) S. K. SEN,

14th December 1966.

Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 2 CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 24 of 1966

(Dhanbad Tribunal's Reference No. 65 of 1965)

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to Saltore Colliery

AND

Their workmen represented by the Colliery Mazdoor Union, Asansol.

In the matter of dismissal of S/Shri Rampati Singh, Ramdas Saw, Keso Saw and Hanif Mia, Stowing Mazdoors of Saltore Colliery.

Referred for adjudication to Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhabad by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment vide Order No. 6/110/64-LRII dated 22nd April 1965 and published in the Gazette of India, Part II Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 1st May 1965 as S.O. No. 1385 at page 1539 and transferred to Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Calcutta vide Order No. 8/120/66-LRII dated 6th September, 1966.

That without prejudice to the respective contentions of the parties, the above reference has been amicably settled between the parties as follows:—

Terms

(a) That the four workmen will be given employment when they report for duty to the Manager, Saltore Colliery. In terms of this part of the settlement the workmen have already been given employment from dates shown against their names below:—

- (1) Hanif Mia from 27th February 1965.
- (2) Keso Saw from 27th February 1965.
- (3) Rampati Singh from 1st March 1965
- (4) Ramdas Saw from 26th February 1965.

(b) That the services of these four workmen will be considered as continuous, the period of unemployment from the date of their dismissal on 16th September 1964 to the date of their resumption of work as per item (a) above will be treated as leave without wages. However, this period will be taken into consideration for the purpose of their annual increments only, but they will not get any other benefits viz. bonus, leave wages etc. for this period.

(c) That the payment on account of increments due as per item (b) above will be made to the workmen concerned on or before the 31st December 1966.

(d) The parties will bear their own costs.

It is, therefore, humbly prayed that an award may kindly be passed in terms of the above settlement.

And for this your petitioners shall as in duty bound pray.

For workmen.

For Employers.

(Sd.) Illegible

(Sd.) Illegible.

14-12-66

14-12-66

General Secretary,
Colliery Mazdoor Union.
14th December 1966.

[No. 6/110/64-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 26th December 1966

S.O. 4002.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Kurasia Colliery of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 21st December, 1966.

**BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT (CENTRAL)
AT JABALPUR.**

Dated Jabalpur 17th December 1966

PRESENT:

Sri G. C. Agarwala.—*Presiding Officer.*

ADJUDICATION CASE No. CGIT-8/66 (BOMBAY)

ADJUDICATION CASE No. CIT. LC-22/66 (JABALPUR)

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute in relation to the Kurasia Colliery of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

For Employers.—Shri R. S. Murthy, Group Personnel Officer (M.P.)
N.C.D.C. Ltd.

For Workmen.—Sri Gulab Gupta, General Secretary, M.P. Colliery Workers' Federation, Chirimirl (M.P.).

INDUSTRY: Colliery.

DISTRICT: Surguja.

AWARD

By Notification No. 5/22/65-LR II dated 18th March, 1966 the following matter of dispute was referred for adjudication to the Central Industrial Tribunal, Bombay under Section 10(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act:

Matter of Dispute

"Whether the action of the management of the Kurasia Colliery, of the National Coal Development Corporation, in not promoting Shri Jagaram, Locomotive Fitter, to the post of Category IX, was as a measure of victimisation and was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled to?

2. The proceedings remained pending before the said Tribunal from 25th March, 1966, to 24th September, 1966, where after it was transferred to this Tribunal by Government Notification No. 8/141/66 LR II dated 17th September, 1966.

3. The dispute had been sponsored by M.P. Colliery Workers' Federation and the statement of claims was filed by the General Secretary of the Federation (to be hereinafter called the Union) on 15th April, 1966. The written statement of the employers who are the N.C.D.C. having the management of Kurasia Colliery, to be described hereinafter as the management, was filed before the Bombay Tribunal on 11th May, 1966, and in which they had also traversed the various allegations made by the Union by way of rejoinder. The Union's rejoinder was filed on 31st October, 1966. The parties filed certain documents which are Exts. W/1 to W/10 for the Union and Ex. M/1 to M/6 for the management. The Union examined one witness Sri Joga Ram, the workman concerned, as W.W. 1 and the management examined two witnesses namely, Sri Lachman, M.W. 1 and Sri M. A. Ubaid, M.W. 2.

4. The facts leading to the dispute are that there was a vacancy in Category IX among Loco Machine Fitters in April, 1965. Three persons were considered on the report of the Electrical Foreman, Sri Acharjee in charge of Section concerned (Ex. M/3). They were, the workman concerned, Sri Lachman who was promoted and a third person Sri Satya Hari. They appeared to have been the only Loco Machine Fitters eligible for consideration. A Departmental Promotion Committee constituted by the Addl. Area General Manager on the examination of the report of the Electrical Foreman and the relevant records, examined the respective merits. This Committee was headed by the Manager of the Colliery, Sri Ubaid (M.W. 2). The other member of the Committee was Executive Engineer (Electrical and Mechanical) Sri M. N. Bose. On the report of this Committee (Ex. M/2) dated 27th March, 1965, the Area General Manager

gave the promotion to Sri Lachman in preference to Sri Joga Ram and thereby giving cause to Sri Joga Ram for complaint to the Union. The Union took up the case which in due course has resulted in this reference.

5. Shorn of unnecessary details, the stand taken by the Union was that by promoting Sri Lachman the management had resorted to a fraud. Sri Lachman was Coal Cutting Machine Driver and by reason of an agreement with the management regarding the categorisation of C.C.M. Drivers and for which a dispute is already under reference he would have been promoted to Category IX in ordinary course. As a result of this fraud or unfair labour practice by promoting Sri Lachman to Category IX as Loco Machine Fitter (L.M. Fitter) Sri Joga Ram has been unjustifiably deprived of his claim for promotion in Category IX to which he was entitled both by reason of his seniority and merit. The relations between this Union and the management have been quite strained for quite a long time and since Sri Joga Ram was an active trade union worker he has been victimised by this denial of promotion.

6. The management in their pleadings like the Union stated a number of irrelevant facts, both by way of preliminary objections and on merits of the dispute. Briefly stated, their stand was that it is wrong to say that Sri Lachman was not senior to Sri Joga Ram or Joga Ram. He was senior both in length of service and also as a Loco Machine Fitter although for quite a long time he was recorded as Coal Cutting Machine Driver. He had actually been working as a Fitter having been a relieving driver only. Even earlier in 1961 Sri Lachman was considered senior to Sri Joga Ram or Joga Ram and was promoted as Loco Machine Fitter in category IX but he was subsequently reverted due to no fault of his own because of a fire in Kurasia Colliery as a result of which work remained at a standstill. Some were transferred and some reverted. This fact was also kept in view by the Departmental Promotion Committee and on the basis of seniority-cum-merit Sri Lachman was promoted without any ulterior motive in preference to Sri Joga Ram. It was denied that Sri Lachman would have been otherwise entitled to category IX as a Coal Cutting Machine Driver by reason of any agreement or settlement with the Union. They, however, denied that there was any unfair labour practice in promoting Sri Lachman and that Sri Joga Ram had been victimised for any trade union activities.

7. Taking up the preliminary objection raised by the management enumerated in Clauses (a) to (g) of paragraph 5 of the written statement, I find that some are vague and others are untenable both on factual and legal grounds. Clauses (a) and (c) state that the dispute is not an industrial dispute. How it is so has not been clarified. Denial of promotion to a workman affects the terms and conditions of his service even though promotion may be a management function. If a promotion is denied to which the workman thinks that he is entitled, the dispute obviously affects the terms and conditions of service and becomes an industrial dispute. Just because it is a management function and Tribunal would not interfere unless the management has been actuated by *mala fides* or the superseded workman had been victimised in denying the promotion will not divest the jurisdiction of the Tribunal from entertaining the reference. I have come across an award of my learned brother Sri Salim Merchant, Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, reported in Indian Factories and Labour Report, Vol. 12 Part 1, 1966 page 1 in which the learned Tribunal in a Reference No. C.G.I.T.: 6 of 1964 between Employers in relation to the Bombay Port Trust, Bombay and Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union has observed that in a case where promotion is challenged without allegation of *mala fides* or unfair labour practice or victimisation on the part of the management the Tribunal would not have jurisdiction to adjudicate on the dispute because promotion is a managerial function. With profound respect to my learned brother, I do not see how the jurisdiction of the Tribunal is at all affected and is called in question while dealing with a case of promotion even though there be no allegation of *mala fides* or victimisation, although in the instant case, there is definite allegation of *mala fides* and victimisation. The jurisdiction of Tribunal stems under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act and rests only on two factors (i) on existence of industrial dispute and (ii) on the fact of reference. It may be a different thing that in the absence of *mala fides* or victimisation, either because it has not been alleged or has not been proved if alleged, the Tribunal may refuse and would indeed not interfere in the discretion of the management, the promotion being a managerial function. But to say that the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate goes to the very root of the competency of the Tribunal which is not affected by this consideration at all. Taken in that light, not only promotion but many other matters governing employment are managerial functions e.g., posting, transfer, wages etc. These are all essentially managerial functions but the exercise of these functions and right is subject to certain restrictions imposed on considerations of social or natural justice either by Standing Orders or settlement or

awards. Promotion, therefore, is not only the exclusive subject of managerial function. Jurisdiction of a Tribunal cannot be divested if a reference has been made on the existence of an industrial dispute. The Supreme Court case of Brooke Bond India (P) Ltd., Vs. their workmen reported in 1963 (1) LLJ at page 256 referred to by my learned brother in his award has no where enunciated this principle. The Hon'ble Court was not dealing with jurisdiction of the Tribunal while considering the matter and only directed that as a broad proposition promotion should be deemed to be a managerial function. This has been repeated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in subsequent cases in Indian General Navigation and Railway Company Ltd., Vs. its employees at Rajabagan Dockyard, p. 372 and Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Vs. their workmen, A.I.R. (1966 S.C.) p. 812, as also in the latest case of Brooke Bond (India) (P) Ltd., and their workmen, reported in 1966 (1) LLJ p. 420. The jurisdiction of this Tribunal is not at all affected just because promotion is principally a management function. There is no substance in this contention.

8. Clauses (b), (d) and (e) refer to the happenings before the conciliation officer which have no bearing for the proceedings before this Tribunal. The Tribunal derives its jurisdiction from the reference by the appropriate authority under Sec. 10(1) of the I.D. Act and all happenings anterior to the date of reference have no relevance at all. Clauses (f) and (g) are only relevant and which challenged the competency of M.P. Colliery Workers' Federation to raise the dispute. It is stated that this Union does not represent a majority or substantial number of workmen. It is further alleged that the workman concerned was not a member of the Union on the date of reference. This plea, it appears, has been non-seriously taken up. Sri Joga Ram, W.W. 1, the workman concerned, stated that he had been a member of the Union for the last 10 years and had been paying Rs. 6/- per year as subscription which was also paid in years 1964 and 1965. He further stated that his son-in-law, Sri Mani Ram, is General Secretary of Kurasia branch of the Union. There is nothing to indicate to the contrary and to doubt his statement. For competency of M.P. Colliery Workers' Federation, Sri Ubaid admitted that this Union, M.P.C.-W.F., alone has been recognised by the management of N.C.D.C. and not the other two unions. He further admitted that the recognised Unions are given greater importance in negotiations. In their written statement, the management have referred to various acts of commission and aggression of this Union resulting in the strike in this colliery by Loco Machine Drivers in 1964. It cannot, therefore, be said that the Union which had been described by the management as a belligerent Union is not representative of the workmen of this colliery and when the management have recognised this Union alone to the exclusion of the other two for matters of negotiations, it does not lie in the mouth of the management to contend otherwise. The preliminary objections, therefore, are clearly untenable.

9. Coming to the merits of the case, it may be noticed that the issue under reference is confined to victimisation. Victimisation is not a legal term defined in any statute and is not in any sense a term of law or a term of art. It is an ordinary English word which means that a certain person has become a victim and the ostensible reason for which his claim has been over-looked was not the real reason (1950-LLJ p. 921 at p. 940 Bharat Bank Ltd., Delhi Vs. their workmen). The Union had been changing its stand for the real motive to deprive Sri Joga Ram of the promotion. In the written statement it was stated in paragraph 4 that Sri Joga Ram was one of the oldest and an active member of the Union in the Colliery and had been approached by various officers of the management to give up his membership of the Federation to which he did not agree. There was no mention whatsoever that because his son-in-law, Sri Mani Ram, was General Secretary of the Union therefore he was passed over in the matter of promotion. In the rejoinder a new ground was introduced by stating that there was a strike of Loco Drivers at Kurasia. Sri Joga Ram did not oblige the management by driving Locos whereas Sri Lachman did. Actually this was also stated by Sri Joga Ram in his deposition as the real motive for depriving him of the promotion. Sri Joga Ram did not state specifically that he was at any time asked by any officer of the management to disassociate from the Union activities, a ground which had been taken as basis of victimisation in the written statement. On the other hand, he admitted that Sri Ubaid, Manager, never said anything to him. The only statement which he made about his Union activities was that his son-in-law, Sri Mani Ram, is General Secretary of the Union and therefore he takes an active part in the Union activities though not during working hours. When specifically asked why the management was annoyed with him he could not tell that. He only inferred that because he did not drive the Locos during the strike of Loco Drivers in 1964 whereas Sri Lachman did, that might have been the ulterior motive of his supersession. Sri Ubaid, M.W. 2, stated that he did not know at all if Sri Joga Ram

was related to Sri Mani Ram or that Sri Joga Ram was member of any Union. The motive therefore attributed to the management by the Union does not appear to have any substance. Had it been so, Sri Acharjee, the Electrical Foreman, who submitted the report to the Departmental Promotion Committee would not have given a certificate of good work to Sri Joga Ram. The relevant extract regarding the merit of the three candidates in the report (Ex. M.3) may be reproduced:

- "1. Shree Lachman: Very good worker. He is extremely competent and efficient. He is very much devoted to work and is well disciplined. His skill is of high order. He was promoted before as Cat. IX L.M. Fitter in 1961 but was reverted on a/c of fire. His services have been appreciated. He is punctual to his duty.
2. Shree Jogaram: He is a good worker but of less competence than that of Lachman. He is punctual to his duty.
3. Sri Satya Hari: Average worker. He is to work sometime more to acquire requisite skill. His attendance is punctual."

If there was any other motive Sri Joga Ram would have been condemned as a bad worker so as to bolster up a case for supersession. On the other hand, he was also given the certificate as a good worker though comparatively Sri Lachman was described as a better worker.

10. Promotion, as has been repeatedly held, is a management function and unless supersession has been based on account of mala fides or victimisation, exercise of discretion by the management should not be lightly interfered with. The latest case of Brooke Bond India (P) Ltd. Vs. their workmen reported in 1966 (I) LLJ p. 420 is relevant on the point. In the instant case there is no indication of mala fides or victimisation. As stated by Sri Ubaid in his deposition and also as disclosed in his report Ex. M/2 considering the merit of both Sri Lachman and Sri Joga Ram as also their seniority, Sri Lachman was found to be better entitled to promotion than Sri Joga Ram. As a matter of fact, he had been promoted to category IX earlier also in 1961 but because of a fire in the colliery he was reverted. This is borne out by the service sheets both of Sri Lachman and Sri Joga Ram which are Exts. M/4 and M/5. Sri Lachman joined the service in 1936 and left in 1939. He again joined in August, 1942 and has been continuously in employment. He was promoted to category IX on 6th March 1961 but was reverted to Category VII Fitter on 17th September 1962 till promoted again to Category IX as Fitter on 12th April 1965. He had been getting more wages than Sri Joga Ram. Sri Joga Ram or Joga Ram joined service on 18th December 1946 as a Loco Attendant. He became a Loco Driver in 1949. As a Loco Machine Fitter he was taken on 13th August 1966, a post which he had been holding till his transfer to Korba Colliery in June 1961 and from where he was re-transferred on 17th November 1962. Both Sri Lachman and Sri Ubaid have stated that Coal Cutting Machine Drivers and Loco Fitters have to work in the same section. Sri Lachman has further stated that although he had been designated as Coal Cutting Machine Driver yet he was actually a fitter and mostly worked in the general shift as Machine Fitter. Considering the length of service, his efficiency and his experience as a Fitter there is no ground to suppose that the management was actuated by any consideration other than merit-cum-seniority in promoting Sri Lachman in preference to Sri Joga Ram. The claim of the Union is ill-conceived and has no merit.

11. The result is that the first part of the issue under reference is answered in negative. The action of the management in not promoting Sri Joga Ram to Category IX was not an act of victimisation and was perfectly justified. The workmen is not entitled to any relief.

Sd/- G. C. AGARWALA,

Presiding Officer.

17-12-1966.

[No. 5/22/65-LRII.]

S.O. 4003.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Burhar and Amlal Collieries, Rewa Coalfields Limited, Post

Office Dhanpuri, District Shahdol, (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st December, 1966.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT (CENTRAL)
AT JABALPUR

Dated; Jabalpur, December, 15 1966

PRESENT:

Sri G. C. Agarwala, Presiding Officer.

ADJUDICATION CASE No. CGIT-38/66 (BOMBAY)

ADJUDICATION CASE No. CIT.LC. 23/66 (JABALPUR)

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the workmen and the employers known as Burhar and Amlai Collieries of Rewa Coal Fields Ltd., P.O. Dhanpuri, District Shahdol.

APPEARANCES:

For Employers—Sri Ujagar Singh, Senior Labour Welfare Officer of the Company.

For Workmen—Sri P. K. Thakur, Vice President, Burhar Colliery Mazdoor Sabha.

INDUSTRY—Colliery.

DISTRICT—Shahdol.

AWARD

By Notification No. 5/30/66-LRII, dated 27th August, 1966 the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation referred the following matter of dispute to the Central Industrial Tribunal, Bombay under Sec. 10(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act:

Matter of Dispute

"Whether the management of Burhar and Amlai Collieries, Rewa Coalfields, Limited, Dhanpuri (M.P.) is justified in terminating the services of Shri Bhaduwa son of Chanaya, loader, with effect from the 24th March, 1966? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

The proceedings remained pending before the said Tribunal from 6th March, 1966 to 24th September, 1966 whereafter the reference was transferred to this Tribunal by Notification No. 8/141/66-LRII, dated 17th September, 1966.

The management of the Burhar and Amlai Collieries belonging to Rewa Coal Fields Ltd. filed the written statement before the Bombay Tribunal on 23rd September, 1966. The Union known as Burhar Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, sent their written statement by post on 19th October, 1966, whereafter the parties were directed to file their rejoinders. The workmen filed their rejoinder on 4th November, 1966 and the employers on 18th November, 1966. Hearing in the case was thereafter held on 14th December, 1966 when the workmen filed three documents and examined two witnesses and the employers filed two documents and examined one witness.

The dispute in the case is a simple one. The workman concerned, Sri Bhaduwa, was a piece rated loader and was paid wages on weekly basis. He was a permanent employee and it was not disputed that he had been in the employment of the management for over twenty-five years. His services were terminated by the employers under clause 17(ii) of the Certified Standing Orders which runs as follows:—

"Continuous absence without permission of 30 or more than 30 days by a workman will entail automatic termination of his service with the Company."

According to the management Sri Bhaduwa had been continuously absent from 18th February, 1966 till 24th March, 1966 and since his absence was unauthorised, therefore his services had to be terminated under this clause of the Standing Orders and he was informed accordingly. The Union's case on the other hand was that Sri Bhaduwa fell ill on 18th February, 1966. He was treated as an out-door patient for a few days and later on he was admitted as an indoor patient in the colliery hospital where, as stated by Sri Bhaduwa, he remained for four days. When he got well ther approached the Medical Officer for a sick certificate who directed him to approach the Chief Medical Officer. He contacted the Chief Medical Officer who again directed him to approach the Medical Officer. Having failed to obtain a fitness certificate, rather the sick certificate for his absence during his illness he approached the Asstt. Manager to be provided with work. He was directed to bring the sick certificate which he could not procure and was

not given by the doctor. When he was denied work he approached the Union and gave an application (Ex. W. 2), dated 10th March, 1966. On this application, the Union addressed a communication on the same date i.e., 10th March, 1966, to the Agent of the Colliery, office copy of which is Ex. W. 3. This has been proved by the Secretary of the Union, Sri Jagdish Singh, W.W.2. Admittedly, no reply was sent by the management to this communication. The Union then took up the case in conciliation which in due course resulted in this reference.

From the out-door patient prescription (Ex. W.1) filed on behalf of the workmen, it appears that Sri Bhaduwa appeared for out-door treatment in the hospital for the first time on 11th and was treated for Influenza from 11th to 19th February. The ailment obviously was a mild one, his temperature having been 97.6 on 11th February and the treatment given was diaphoretic mixture and A.P.C. Powder. During this period, as would appear from Wage Sheet (Ex. M/2) he appeared for duty on some days and absented on others. He worked on 15th and 17th February only, after which he is continuously recorded absent. The out-door prescription ticket further shows that he did not appear at the hospital from 19th to 23rd February. When he appeared on 23rd February, he was diagnosed for Gastritis and was advised admission in hospital. He was prescribed mixture carminative. Although Sri Bhaduwa says that he remained as indoor patient in the hospital for four days, he can not be believed on the point as he continued to obtain treatment for the same ailment of Gastritis on out-door ticket till 25th and 26th February. The management examined Dr. N. B. Mehta, Assistant Medical Officer, in the Rewa Coalfields Hospital but for Burhar, he is known as Chief Medical Officer. He produced the Indoor patients Register and stated that there is no entry of admission of Sri Bhaduwa as an Indoor patient in the register. Evidently, Sri Bhaduwa continued to obtain treatment as an out-door patient as is borne out by the out-door patient prescription and the Indoor patients Register of the hospital. Further, Sri Bhaduwa cannot be believed that he really approached the Chief Medical Officer, for the sick certificate. The Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Mehta, stated that he proceeded on leave on 26th February and to the best of his memory Sri Bhaduwa did not approach him till that day. It is manifest that Sri Bhaduwa had not been admitted as an indoor patient and between 11th to 26th February he had been intermittently attending for work but remaining absent throughout after 15th, even though he may have been ailing for a minor ailment and obtained treatment as an out-door patient upto 26th February. These facts, however, do not justify the management to deny work to Sri Bhaduwa after 26th February. The insistence on sick certificate was wholly unjustified. There is a categorical statement of Sri Bhaduwa against which there is no rebuttal that he approached the management, the Asstt. Manager, to be provided with work but the management would not do so without a sick certificate or a fit certificate. The Standing Orders do not provide for production of a fitness certificate before a workman be entitled to resume duties after illness. The provision of sick certificate as contained in paragraph 10(c) is only an enabling provision for the benefit of the workman concerned. It entitles him for sick leave at half wages for a period of fourteen days in a year. If Sri Bhaduwa failed to produce the sick certificate he could be deprived of the sick or medical leave but there was no justification to deny him work on that account. That Sri Bhaduwa did not deliberately himself absent but the management refused to take him from work is also supported by the fact that to the communication of the Union, dated 10th March, 1966 on application of Sri Bhaduwa, the management sent no reply and did not repudiate the fact that they had not been denying work to Sri Bhaduwa but he himself had been absenting. The sworn testimony of Sri Bhaduwa remained un-challenged and no one competent to rebut his evidence was examined by the management so as to state that the management did not deny him work. Sri Bhaduwa admittedly had been in the service of the employers for quite a long period and in the ordinary course of events it can not be supposed that he would deliberately absent for such a long period of 30 days so as to lose his lien on his job. The Standing Orders, under Clause 17(i), enumerate the various grounds which constitute misconduct and for which the workman can be punished. One of them is clause 17(i)(o) which states "continuous absence without permission and without satisfactory cause for more than ten days". This means that absence without permission for more than 10 days constitutes misconduct for which a workman can be chargesheeted and dismissed on a charge of misconduct. If Sri Bhaduwa had been absent of his own accord and deliberately without the permission of the management, he would have proceeded with ordinarily under this clause of the Standing Orders. The fact that the management took no action for his continued absence treating it as a misconduct under clause 17(i)(o) of the Standing Orders also indicates that Sri Bhaduwa had not been absenting himself but was being prevented from work for failure to obtain a sick or fitness certificate, a demand which was clearly unjustified. With such a long record of service Sri Bhaduwa had a heavy stake

whereas the management was a gainer inasmuch as the workman would be losing benefits of the long service in the shape of gratuity, provident fund, seniority etc. The motive, therefore, was more on the side of the management to deny him work on an unjustified ground rather than on the part of Sri Bhaduwa to absent of his own accord. The action of the management, therefore, in terminating the services of Sri Bhaduwa under Cl. 17(2) of the Standing Orders was unjustified. This clause could not be invoked as Sri Bhaduwa had not been absenting without permission but was being denied work at least from 26th February by the management.

The result is that the issue under reference will have to be answered in favour of the workman and it must be held that the management was not justified in terminating the services of Sri Bhaduwa with effect from 24th March, 1966. He shall be reinstated within one month from the date this award becomes enforceable and shall be entitled to back wages with effect from 24th March, 1966. The Union will be entitled to Rs. 100 as costs from the management.

(Sd.) G. C. AGARWAL,
Presiding Officer.

15-12-66.

[No. 5/30/66-LRII.]

S.O. 4004.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudum and its workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 18th December, 1966.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Sri Mohammad Najmuddin, M.A., B.L., Chairman, Industrial Tribunal
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 35/1965

BETWEEN

Workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudum.

AND

Employers of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Kothagudum.

APPEARANCES:

None for the workmen.

Sri M. V. Ramakrishna Rao, Assistant Personnel Officer, *for the Employers.*

AWARD

The Government of India in its Ministry of Labour and Employment had, by Order No. 7/4/65-LRII, dated 17th May, 1965, referred this case for adjudication to my learned predecessor Dr. Mir Sadat Ali Khan. Later, on my succeeding him as Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, the Government had, along with similar other cases, transferred this case to me for adjudication by Order No. 7/33/65-LRII, dated 31st January, 1966.

2. The issue as per Schedule annexed to the Notification is this:—

Whether the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited is justified in not paying wages to such of the monthly rated workmen as have been required to work with effect from the 26th May, 1956 on their weekly rest days in lieu of the paid holidays declared as paid holidays in terms of the provisions of para 829 of the Muzamdar Award? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

3. The statement of claims was filed by and under the signature of Mr. M. Komariah, General Secretary, Singareni Collieries Workers Union, Kothagudum. It is stated therein that when the monthly rated workmen including the canteen staff were made to work on Sundays they were not paid wages for working on that day if a paid holiday happened to fall in that week. Attention is drawn to the fact that when a daily-rated workman is made to work on a Sunday (rest day) or on a paid holiday he was being paid for that day $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the day's wage. Inasmuch as similar payment, viz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the muster, was not made to monthly rated workers who are called upon to do work on a weekly rest day, the same is said to constitute discriminatory treatment between the two classes of workmen. It is claimed that the said discrimination should be removed and that the monthly rated workers also should be paid similarly.

4. The Management filed counter. Therein a preliminary objection is taken to say that inasmuch as the reference raises the question of payment of wages, the said question was beyond the scope of a reference under Section 10(1) of the I.D. Act and that therefore this Tribunal did not have jurisdiction to entertain the claim. It is in that view, pointed out that the remedy, if any, for the workmen was to approach the appropriate authority for the recovery of wages. On the merits of the case the counter of the Management is that any provisions of the Muzamdar Award had not been violated. It is stated that the analogy between the daily-rated workers and the monthly rated workers for the purpose of complaining that there was discriminatory treatment, was fallacious. It is admitted that when a monthly-rated worker is made to work on his rest day, Sunday for instance, he is not paid extra wage for that day when a paid holiday happens to fall in that week, which holiday one is to infer, is claimed by the Management could be treated as a substitute rest day. Such an adjustment, it is claimed, is permissible and does not violate any principle.

5. This case was posted for enquiry on 7th October 1966. From that date the enquiry was posted to 5th December on a telegram from the Management requesting for adjournment. On 30th November, Mr. Ramakrishna Rao for the Management and Mr. Komariah for the workmen were present. Mr. Ramakrishna Rao requested for an adjournment and Mr. Komariah had agreed to it. In the presence of both of them this case was posted to this day, viz., the 10th December, 1966, for enquiry. The Management's representative is present with evidence. Mr. Komariah is not present, nor any representative on behalf of the workmen. There is no representation of any kind from the latter. I took up the case for enquiry. One witness is examined for the Management. Naturally there is no cross-examination. Exs. M1 to M7 have been marked. I am proceeding to pass award.

6. I will, to start with, deal with the preliminary objection raised in the counter filed by the Management. This objection is based upon the assumption that what the claimant-workmen claim is recovery of wages. If that assumption is right, then it is understandable that they should move the appropriate machinery for recovery of wages, and in that view there could not be a valid reference in respect of it. But that assumption is erroneous. It is not for recovery of wages as such that the claimant-workmen have laid claim. The claim is for the right to be paid extra wage for working on a rest day. It is not until such a right is allowed or, so to say, decreed, that it could be said that the claim was merely one for recovery of wages. A claim of right to wages in a certain context could be subject of an industrial dispute. Therefore the reference was competent and valid in law. And it would follow that this Tribunal has jurisdiction to entertain the dispute.

7. Now I will proceed to deal with the reference proper and with the merits of the claim and counter. There are two classes of workmen, monthly rated and daily rated. The monthly rated, like the daily rated, have their weekly rest day. So far as a daily rated worker is concerned he is not paid wages for the rest day. So far as a monthly rated worker is concerned he is necessarily deemed to be paid wages for the weekly rest day also because his payment is on the basis of salary per month. Paragraph 829 of the Muzamdar Award prescribes that there shall be seven paid festival holidays including the Republic Day, Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday. These seven festival holidays are available to the daily-rated workmen also, that is, unlike for a weekly rest day, the daily rated worker is paid wages for a festival holiday. Section 29 of The Mines Act has provided that where a worker is made to work on a rest day he should be given a compensatory day off. But, however, there is this difference, viz., that in the case of a daily-rated worker he is not paid wages for the compensatory day off. It will be noted that he is paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the muster when he is made to

work on his rest day. Any question of paying wages to the monthly-rated worker for a compensatory day off would not arise because he is paid a monthly salary for the entire calendar month. All these are facts as admitted by M.W.1 Mr. M. C. Commen who is the Assistant Personnel Officer at Kothagudum.

8. M.W.1 testified that a daily rated worker is paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ times muster if made to work on his rest day which is commonly known as play day. Admittedly the monthly rated worker does not get any such extra payment for working on his rest day except those monthly rated workers who are covered by the Circulars Exs. M1 and M2, they being all underground monthly paid staff upto and including head under-lookers, and as also except some in the category of clerical staff in the pay scale of OS Rs. 35—2—65. Those two circulars were as a result of settlements between the Management and the Unions in respect of certain specified classes of monthly-rated workers. The statement of claims does not specify as to on behalf of which class of monthly rated workers the claim is put forward. In the first part of the statement of claims it is merely pointed out that monthly rated workers including the canteen staff were not paid for working on a Sunday when it happens that a paid festival holiday falls in that week. The second aspect in the statement of claims is about discrimination, the alleged discriminatory treatment being the treatment of the monthly-rated workers *vis-a-vis* the treatment given to the daily-rated workmen. Any question of discriminatory treatment would arise if it is confined to only monthly-rated workers, that is, when it is contended that there is discrimination between one set of monthly-rated workers and another set of monthly rated workers. That does not seem to be the approach made in the statement of claims. But there will be no question of discriminatory treatment when the case of monthly-rated workers is compared with that of the daily-rated workers. A monthly-rated worker gets his monthly wage for the calendar month irrespective of the number of days on which he does not work in that month either by reason of his rest days or festival holidays falling in that month. A daily-rated worker is not paid for his rest day. If he is made to work on his rest day he is paid one and half times wage for that day, and he is given a compensatory day off according to section 29 of the Mines Act, but he is not paid wage for that compensatory day off. When a monthly rated worker is made to work on his rest day he is also given a compensatory day off, but he is not paid extra wage for working on his rest day. There is no question of his being paid wage on his compensatory day off because he gets his wage by the calendar month. Under these circumstances any analogy cannot be drawn from payments to daily-rated workers with a view to rest upon it an argument of discriminatory treatment against monthly-rated workers. This particular contention about discriminatory treatment cannot be sustained. That being so, the monthly-rated worker cannot claim that when he is made to work on his rest day he should be paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the wage for that day just as the daily-rated worker is paid.

9. The tenor of the issue as per Schedule appended to the Notification draws attention to the case of monthly-rated workmen being made to work on a rest day but not being additionally paid therefor when a paid festival holiday falls in that week, and raises the question whether the action of the Management is not so paying them was justified. Since the monthly-rated workmen are paid by the month, that is, for all the days in a calendar month including the rest days and the paid festival holidays, the spirit of the issue should be understood as really raising the question as to what is the compensation which a monthly-rated worker should have when he is made to work on a rest day. According to Section 29 of the Mines Act he would in that case be entitled to a compensatory day off. What the Management would urge is that if there happens to be a paid festival holiday in that week, then the monthly-rated worker who was made to work on his rest day would not be additionally entitled to a compensatory day off. The basis of the contention of the Management is that such an adjustment, that is a paid festival holiday being deemed adequate substitute for a compensatory day off, is permissible. Mr. Ramakrishna Rao for the Management would point out that since in lieu of a compensatory day off he has the advantage of a paid festival holiday in that week, a monthly-rated worker need not separately be given a compensatory day off. He drew my attention to Ex. M6, dated 28th August, 1965. It is letter from the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad, written to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Hyderabad. To an enquiry by the latter, the Chief Inspector of Mines replied that there is nothing in the Mines Act prohibiting substitution of a paid holiday for a weekly day of rest provided such substituted paid holiday falls in the same week and the workers do not work for more than six days in the week. It may be that the Mines Act does not lay down such a prohibition, but that letter from the Chief Inspector of Mines does not say anything about any compensation in the event of such a substitution.

10. In the main, the question that falls to be considered under the issue under reference is whether a monthly-rated worker is entitled to a compensatory day off when made to work on a weekly rest day although a festival holiday falls in that week. My answer to this question is at once in the affirmative. To argue, as does the learned representative of the Management, that a festival holiday takes the place of a rest day which had been taken away from the worker by reason of his being made to work on that day, would be to miss the very concept of a rest day and of a festival holiday. By its very name a rest day is a day for rest because the workman had worked for the rest of the six days of the week. That rest day is given to him for relaxation and for resting his physical and mental faculties which he had exercised during the rest of the week. A festival holiday is in its nature a day for celebration. Take the case of Gandhi Jayanthi. That is the Birthday of the Father of the Nation. People, high and low, whether a mere worker or an industrial magnate, celebrate that day in various ways by attending the various functions for the day. And so is the case with the Independence Day or the Republic Day. People participate in processions, fire-works, distribution of sweets and in short going the whole hog in embarking upon various activities of celebration. There is thus this manifest difference between the basic concept of rest day on the one side and of the festival holiday on the other. Perhaps at the end of a festival holiday a worker who had celebrated it is more fatigued than at the end of his shift on a work day. So a festival holiday cannot by any means be a substitute for a rest day, and therefore it should follow that where a rest day had been taken away from a monthly-rated worker by his being made to work on that day, he should be compensated by another rest day, i.e., by what is called a compensatory day off. The accident of a festival holiday falling in a particular week cannot be taken advantage of by the Management to contend that they will treat that as a rest day in the place of the usual rest day which had been taken away from the monthly-rated worker by his being made to work that day. After all, as provided by paragraph 829 of the Mujamdar Award, there are only 7 paid festival holidays throughout a year. Surely a monthly-rated worker would be entitled to all of them without any one of them being converted into a rest day in lieu of his usual rest day on which he had been made to work.

11. As I pointed out earlier, there is no question of a monthly-rated worker being paid additional wage for being made to work on his weekly rest day because he is paid by the calendar month. Therefore, as I said, the issue really turns upon the question whether in that case he should be given a compensatory day off although a paid festival holiday falls in that week. My finding is that he should be so given a compensatory day off. This reference has been made in the month of May, 1965. If there have been instances where a monthly-rated worker has not been given a compensatory day off because a paid festival holiday fell in that week, then there can be no question of aggregating such days now and the Management being directed to give a given number of days as compensation because that would not be practicable as the work in the industry would be affected. What has been denied to a monthly-rated worker in any given instance is a compensatory day off. I direct that the number of days so denied shall be added to eligible leave with pay in respect of the concerned monthly-rated workmen. This computation shall be with retrospective effect from the date of the reference, viz., 17th May, 1965.

Award passed accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Tribunal, this the 10th day of December, 1966.

(Sd.) M. NAJMUDDIN,

Industrial Tribunal.

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE:

Witnesses examined for:

Workmen:

Nil.

Employers:

M.W.1: Mr. Oommen.

Documents exhibited for Workmen:

Nil.

Documents exhibited for Employers:

Ex. M1: Circular of S.C. Company Ltd., dated 8th October, 1949 regarding payment of overtime allowance to monthly-paid staff.

- Ex. M2 : Circular of S.C. Company Ltd., dated 5th December, 1949 regarding overtime allowance.
- Ex. M3 : Circular of S.C. Company Ltd., dated 22nd May, 1961 regarding Musters for paid holiday work.
- Ex. M4 : Circular of S.C. Company Ltd., dated 29th June, 1960 regarding payment of play day allowance for work on play day.
- Ex. M5 : Paysheet of S.C. Company Ltd., for the monthly paid staff for the month of November, 1963.
- Ex. M6 : Copy of letter, dated 28th August, 1965 from the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad, addressed to Regl. Labour Commissioner (C), Hyderabad, regarding extracting work on recognised weekly days of rest.
- Ex. M7 : Paysheet of S.C. Company Ltd., for the monthly paid staff for the month of October, 1963.

(Sd.) M. NAJMUDDIN,
Industrial Tribunal.
[No. 7/4/65-LRII.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1966

S.O. 4005.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Assam Railways and Trading Co., Ltd., Margherita, Assam and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2 Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of the Assam Railways and Trading Company Ltd., was justified in stopping the concessional supply of food-grains to their workers with effect from the 19th December, 1966, which benefit was enjoyed by them in terms of the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in Reference No. 44 of 1960, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2955 dated the 7th December, 1961? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 1/14/66-LR-II-I.]

S.O. 4006.—Whereas, by the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. 1/14/66-LRII-I dated the 23rd December, 1966 an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Assam Railways and Trading Company Ltd., Margherita (Assam) and their workmen has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Calcutta, for adjudication and it is necessary to prohibit the continuance of a strike in existence in connection with the said dispute;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby prohibits the continuance of the strike in existence in connection with said dispute in the industrial establishment.

[No. 1/14/66-LR. II-II.]

New Delhi, the 26th December 1966

S.O. 4007.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Sarpi Kajora Colliery, P.O. Ukhra, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2 Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Sarpi Kajora Colliery in suspending Sarvashri Dilram Harijan and Jagdish Harijan, Loaders, with effect from the 7th August, 1966 and their subsequent dismissal with effect from the 24th August, 1966 was justified. If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?

[No. 6/86/66-LRII.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 19th December 1966

S.O. 4008.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Messrs Shri Mankeshwar Mechanical Works, Bombay and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 14th December, 1966.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. CGIT-3 of 1966

Employers in relation to Messrs. Shri Mankeshwar Mechanical Works, Bombay.

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Salim M. Merchant, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers: Shri M. S. Nalk, Advocate with Shri K. R. Tripathy:

For the workmen: Shri H. K. Sowanl, Advocate with Shri S. R. Kulkarni, Secretary and Shri R. A. Pandit Asstt. Secretary for the Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay.

Dated at Bombay this 12th day of December, 1966

INDUSTRY: Major Ports

STATE: Maharashtra.

AWARD

1. The Central Government, by the Ministry of Labour and Employment's Order No. 28/104/65-LRIV dated 6th January, 1966, made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947), was pleased to refer the industrial dispute between the parties abovesaid in respect of the subject-matters specified in the following schedule to the said Order to me for adjudication.

SCHEDULE

(1) Whether stoppage of work of the 33 workmen of Messrs. Mankeshwar Mechanical Works, was a strike or retrenchment?

(2) If it is retrenchment to what relief are these workmen entitled?

2. After the parties had filed their written statements, at the hearing on 22nd February, 1966 an agreement was reached between the parties by which the twenty workmen who are listed in Annexure "A" hereto were taken back in service with effect from the same date i.e. 22nd February 1966 with benefit of full continuity of service; the period between 9th July 1965 and 22nd February 1966 being treated as leave without pay.

3. Thereafter, at the adjourned hearing of the dispute before me on 9th December 1966, the parties filed a joint application recording the terms of settlement which had been reached between them and praying that an award be made in terms thereof. A copy of the said joint application of the parties dated 9th December, 1966 is annexed hereto and marked as annexure "A".

4. As I am satisfied that the facts and circumstances of the case, the terms of settlement as recorded in Annexure "A" hereto which shall form part of this award, are fair and reasonable, I make an award in terms of thereof.

5. No order as to costs.

Sd/- SALIM M. MERCHANT,
Presiding Officer.

ANNEXURE 'A'

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. CGIT-3 OF 1966

Employers in relation to Shri Mankeshwar Mechanical Works

AND

Their workmen.

May it please the Tribunal,

We, the parties above named, have reached the following settlement in this dispute and pray that an award be made in terms thereof:

Terms of Settlement

(1) It is agreed that the following twenty workmen:

S. No.	Name of workmen	Category
1.	Banwari Rambharose	Blacksmith mistry.
2.	Badri Jagroo	Gas cutter.
3.	Ambica Ramdeo	Mazdoor.
4.	Abdulkader M. Kazi	Boiler-maker mistry.
5.	Jegdamba Shivmurat	Welder.
6.	Deoraj Ramcheritar	Boilermaker helper.
7.	Bansraj Vijaya	Boilermaker.
8.	Shrinarayan Rajdeo	Boilermaker helper.
9.	Sheshnarayan Ramdeo	Gas cutter.]
10.	Bhiku Gopal	Mazdoor.
11.	Bhagu Nukhai	Mazdoor.]
12.	Motilal Bhagueloo	Mazdoor.]
13.	Purshuram Mahadeo	Turner.
14.	Ramujagir Gajadhar	Hammerman.
15.	Sheshman Achalber	Mazdoor.
16.	Salik Ramkishor	Boilermaker helper.
17.	Noormahamed A. Rehman	Mazdoor.
18.	Jagannath Mahire	Turner mistry.
19.	Nathuram Laxman	Turner.
20.	Bassdeo Jheelai	Boring machine operator.

shall each be paid by the Employer Company above named one month's wages (28 days' wages) at the rate of wages each of them was drawing as on 8-7-1965.

(2) It is further agreed that the payment of this one month's wages shall be made on or before 30th April, 1967 in full and final settlement of their claims under this dispute. It is agreed that these twenty workmen have been taken back in service with effect from 22-2-1966 with benefit of full continuity of service; the period between 9-7-1965 and 22-2-1966 being treated as leave without pay.

(3) With regard to the remaining twelve workmen, the claim, in respect of compensation to them for the period of stoppage of work covered by this reference, is not pressed. However, those of these twelve workmen who have been taken back in service under the terms of the interim agreement dated 22nd February, 1966, will also get the benefit of continuity of their past services.
Dated at Bombay this 9th day of December, 1966.

*For the Employers in relation
to the Mankeshwar Mechanical
Works:*

- (1) Sd/- M. S. NAIK,
Advocate for Company
(2) Sd/- K. R. TRIPATHI,

*For the Transport and Dock
Workers' Union, Bombay:*

- (1) Sd/- H. K. SOWANI,
Advocate.
(2) Sd/- Shri PANDIT,
Asst. Secretary.

Before me

Sd/- SALIM M. MERCHANT,
Presiding Officer.
9-12-1966.

[No. 28(104)/65-LRIV.]

New Delhi, the 22nd December 1966

S.O. 4009.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 1915, dated the 20th June, 1966, the Central Government had declared the coal industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), for a further period of six months from the 8th July, 1966;

And, whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 8th January, 1967.

[No. F. 1/89/66-L.R.I.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 20th December 1966

S.O. 4010.—Whereas the employers in relation to M/s. Voltas Limited, Bombay and their workmen represented by the All India Voltas and Volkart Employees' Federation, Bombay have jointly applied to the Central Government for reference of an industrial dispute that exists between them in respect of the matter set forth in the application and reproduced in the Schedule hereto annexed; AND WHEREAS the Central Government is of opinion that the said dispute is of such a nature that industrial establishment situated in more than one State are likely to be interested in, or affected by, such dispute and that the dispute should be adjudicated by a National Tribunal;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the All India Voltas and Volkart Employees' Federation represents a majority of the workmen;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (1A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the National Industrial Tribunal, Bombay constituted under section 7-B of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (A) Whether the quantum of Bonus paid to the employees is what they are entitled to under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965? If not, what should be the quantum?
- (B) Whether the Salesmen employed by the company are entitled to Bonus for the year 1964-65 under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965?
- (C) Whether, notwithstanding the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, the employees are entitled to get the minimum floor of bonus as hitherto and the Apprentices/Erector Trainees/Temporary Staff to Bonus as per past practice.

[No. 17/6/66-LRIV.]

S.O. 4011.—Whereas the employers in relation to M/s. Volkart (India) Limited, Bombay and their workmen represented by the All India Voltas and Volkart Employees' Federation, Bombay have jointly applied to the Central Government for reference of an industrial dispute that exists between them in respect of the matter set forth in the application and reproduced in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the said dispute is of such a nature that industrial establishments situated in more than one State are likely to be interested in, or affected by, such dispute and that the dispute should be adjudicated by a National Tribunal;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the All India Voltas and Volkart Employees' Federation represents a majority of the workmen;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) and (1A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the National Industrial Tribunal, Bombay constituted under section 7-B of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

What should be the proper quantum of bonus payable to the employees covered under this reference for the Company's financial year ending on the 31st August, 1965 as per the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (21 of 1965)?.

[No. 17/8/66-LRIV.]

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1966

S.O. 4012.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank Limited and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri B. S. Somasundaram shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Madras and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of the Punjab National Bank Limited, Southern Circle, 107, Armenian Street, Madras-1, is justified in denying officiating allowance or any other form of extra remuneration when a Supervisor is posted as Workman Accountant. If not, to what relief Shri Somasundaram is entitled to?

[No. 51(49)/66-LR-IV.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

*New Delhi, the 19th December 1966***S.O. 4013.**—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that

(i) Messrs. Sturdia Chemicals Limited, and

(ii) Messrs. Desh Rakshak Aushadhalaya,

were situated in Rishikesh and Kankhal areas respectively which were sparse areas (that is, areas whose insurable population was less than five hundred);

And whereas by virtue of their location in sparse areas, the aforesaid factories were granted exemption from the payment of the employers' special contribution under section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), until the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the said Act in those areas, by the Central Government in the notification of the late Department of Social Security No. S.O. 951 dated the 19th March, 1965;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the said areas have now exceeded five hundred and these are no longer sparse areas;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the said notification, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification—

(i) in the entries relating to Sl. No. 4,—

(a) in column 3, the entry "Rishikesh" shall be omitted;

(b) in column 4, the entry "Sturdia Chemicals Limited" shall be omitted; and

(ii) Sl. No. 17 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6(27)/65-HI.]

New Delhi, the 21st December 1966

S.O. 4014.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Dolton Publications, Chandamama Buildings, Vadapalani, Madras-26 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 1st January, 1967.

[No. 8(37)66-PF-II.]

S.O. 4015.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Sri Rama and Company (the Madras City Printers) 16 Sunkurana Chetty Street, Madras have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 1st December, 1966.

[No. 8/43/66-PF-II.]

S.O. 4016.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment M/s. Kusumam Estate, Vatuvanchal P.O. (Via) Meppadi, South Wynad, District Calicut, Kerala have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of May 1966.

[No. 8(54)66-PF-II.]

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1966

S.O. 4017.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 914 dated the 14th March, 1966, the Central Government hereby exempts, having regard to the location of the factory in an implemented area, the Worli Dairy, Bombay, an undertaking of the Government of Maharashtra under the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme, from the payment of employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act.

[No. F. 6/52/66-HL.]

New Delhi, the 24th December 1966

S.O. 4018.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Pollachi Credit Society (P) Limited, Pollachi, Coimbatore District, Madras State have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 1st December, 1966.

[No. 8(16)66-PF-II.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 19th December 1966

S.O. 4019.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the fourth proviso to clause (h) of Sub-section (5) of Section 8 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 (37 of 1963), read with sub-clause (2) of clause 8 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme, 1965, the Central Government hereby directs that the amount of the advance premium payable in respect of the quarter ending March, 1967, shall—

- (i) in the case of a person having a policy on the 31st December, 1966 be 'Nil' and
- (ii) in the case of a person who is required to take out a policy of insurance for the first time on the basis of his having been an employer for the complete quarter ending the 31st December, 1966, be Five paise per one hundred rupees of the wages bill for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1966.

[No. 3/29/66-Spl.-(Fac. II).]

N. N. CHATTERJEE, Jt. Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 26th December 1966

S.O. 4020.—The following draft of a scheme further to amend the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Scheme, 1961, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st January, 1967.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

Draft Scheme

1. This Scheme may be called the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Amendment Scheme, 1966.

2. In the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Scheme, 1961, in subparagraph (7) of paragraph 43 for clause (4), the following clause shall be substituted namely:—

"(b) No rope or chain shall be used in suspending stages unless it is of suitable quality, adequate strength and free from patent defects".

[No. 628/16/66-Fac.]

R. C. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 24th December 1966

S.O. 4021.—Whereas an application has been made by M/s. Hindustan China Clay Works, Pappinisseri, carrying on operation concerning any mine other than coal for extension of the period specified in clause (b) of section 19 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (21 of 1965), for the payment of bonus to their employees for the accounting year ended on the 31st March, 1966.

And whereas Chief Labour Commissioner is satisfied that there are sufficient reason so to do;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to clause (b) of section 19 of the said Act, read with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. WB-20(42)/65, dated the 28th August, 1965, I, O. Venkatachalam, Chief Labour Commissioner (C) hereby extend the period within which the said bonus shall be paid by M/s. Hindustan China Clay Works, to 10 (ten) months from the close of the accounting year ended on the 31st March, 1966.

[No. BO. 25(3) 2/65.]

O. VENKATACHALAM,

Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1966

S.O. 4022.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, S.O. No. 3050, dated the 6th October, 1966 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State : GUJARAT

District : KAIRA

Taluka : MATAR

Village	Survey No.	Area acquired in			
		A	G*	A	P
Navagam	55/1	0	6	0	0
	55/2				
	55/3/1				
	55/3/2				
	54/1	0	5	0	0
	54/2				

Village	Survey No	A.	G.	A.	P.
	52	0	8	0	0
	47/1	0	2	8	0
	47/2				
	49	0	5	0	0
	40	0	0	4	0
	41	0	8	8	0
	38/1				
	38/2	0	5	8	0
	39	0	1	0	0
	693	1	0	0	0
	692/1	0	6	0	0
	702	0	1	0	0
	740/1	0	7	0	0
	746	0	3	8	0
	857	0	4	4	0
	858/1				
	858/2	0	6	0	0
	854	0	4	0	0
	852/1				
	852/2	0	7	0	0
	852/3				
	1053	0	5	0	0
	1054/1				
	1054/2	0	3	8	0
	1055/1				
	1055/2	0	2	8	0
	1056/1	0	4	0	0
	1056/2				
	1066/1				
	1066/2	0	6	8	0
	1066/3				
	1066/4				
Navagam.	1001/1				
	1001/2	0	1	8	0
	57/1				
	57/2	0	4	0	0
	70	0	4	8	0
	69	1	0	0	0
	62	0	5	8	0
	63	0	5	0	0
	Road	0	2	0	0
Chahndra	292/1	0	1	0	0
	292/2				
	293	0	5	0	0
	294/1				
	294/2	0	1	0	0
	294/3				
	284	0	3	8	0
	285/1				
	285/2				
	285/3	0	2	8	0
	285/4				
	285/5				
	285/6				
	288/1	0	1	0	0
	288/2				
	289	0	0	8	0
	290/1				
	290/2	0	2	0	0

Village	Survey No.	A.	G.	A.	P.
Kothawada	303/1	0	4	22	0
	303/2				
	303/3				
	303/4				
	303/5				
	3043/6	0	8	8	0
	303/7				
	303/8				
	303/9				
	303/10				
	303/11	4	30	8	0
	303/12				
	303/13				
	303/14				
	304/1	0	4	0	0
	304/2				
Navagam	999/2	0	3	8	0

[No. 25/1/66-Prod.]

C. P. JACOB, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 20th December 1966

S.O. 4023.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 1 to 15 December, 1966.

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard.	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS : 26-1966 Specification for tin ingot (second revision).	IS: 26-1956 Specification for tin ingots (revised)	This standard covers the requirements for tin in the ingot form (Price Re. 1.00).
2	IS: 209-1966 Specification for zinc (second revision).	IS: 209-1956 Specification for zinc (revised).	This standard covers the requirements for virgin zinc. (Price Re. 1.00).
3	IS : 211-1966 Specification for antimony (second revision).	IS: 211-1958 Specification for antimony (revised)	This standard covers the requirements for three grades of antimony, namely Sb 99.8, Sb 99.5 and Sb 99. (Price Re. 1.00.)

1	2	3	4
4	IS: 359-1965 Specification for xylene, industrial solvent grade (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 359-1953 Specification for xylene, industrial solvent grade.	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for xylene, industrial solvent grade. (Price Rs. 4.50).
5	IS: 407-1966 Specification for brass tubes for general purposes (<i>second revision</i>).	IS: 407-1961 Specification for brass tubes for general purposes (<i>revised</i>).	This standard covers the requirements of solid drawn brass tubes for general purposes. (Price Rs. 3.00)
6	IS: 435-1966 Specification for castor oil (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 435-1954 Specification for castor oil.	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for castor oil. (Price Rs. 2.00).
7	IS: 487-1966 Specification for brushes, paint and varnish, (i) oval, ferrule bound and (ii) round, copper wire bound. (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 487-1954 Specification for brushes, paints, and varnishes (i) oval, ferrule bound and (ii) round, copper wire bound.	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for brushes, paint and varnish (i) oval, ferrule bound; and (ii) round, copper wire bound; made from bristles and set in a suitable cement. (Price Rs. 4.50).
8	IS: 534-1965 Specification for benzene (<i>revised</i>).	(i) IS: 534-1955 Specification for benzene, ordinary; and (ii) IS: 535-1955 Specification for benzene, pure, nitration grade.	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for the material commercially known as benzene, pure and benzene ordinary. (Price Rs. 6.00).
9	IS: 543-1966 Specification for cottonseed oil. (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 543-1954 Specification for cottonseed oil.	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for cottonseed oil obtained by a process of expression. (Price Rs. 2.50).
10	IS: 701-1966 Specification for zinc chloride. (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 701-1955 Specification for zinc chloride, battery and technical grades.	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for zinc chloride. (Price Rs. 4.00).
11	IS: 730-1966 Specification for fasteners for corrugated sheet roofing. (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 730-1956 Specification for fixing accessories for corrugated sheet roofing.	This standard lays down the requirements for the following fasteners for corrugated sheet roofing : (a) J-type hook bolts and nuts. (b) L-type hook bolts and nuts. (c) Mushroom head roofing bolts and nuts, and (d) Bituminous felt, steel and lead washers. (Price Rs. 2.50).

1	2	3	4
12	IS: 736-1965 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, plate (for general engineering purposes). (<i>revised</i>)	IS- 736-1956 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, plate (for general engineering purposes).	This standard covers requirements of three grades of wrought aluminium and eight grades of wrought aluminium alloys in the form of plate for general engineering purposes. (Price Rs. 6.00).
13	IS: 782-1966 Specification for caulking lead. (<i>second revision</i>).	IS: 782-1962 Specification for caulking lead. (<i>revised</i>).	This specification covers the requirements for different types of caulking lead suitable for use in water supply and sanitary installations (Price Rs. 1.50).
14	IS: 815-1966 Classification and coding of covered electrodes for metal arc welding of mild steel and low alloy high-tensile steel (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 815-1956 Classification and coding of covered electrodes for metal arc welding of mild steel and low alloy high tensile steels.	This standard prescribes a system of classification and coding of covered electrodes for metal arc welding of mild and low alloy high tensile steels of welding quality. (Price Rs. 5.50).
15	IS: 817-1966 Code of practice for training testing of metal arc welders. (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 817-1957 Code of practice for training and testing of metal arc welders.	This Code recommends minimum requirements for a course of instruction in manual metal arc welding as applied to mild steel and prescribes certain standard tests, comprising the initial qualification test at the training establishment and subsequent annual and periodic tests for the practising welder. (Price Rs. 8.00).
16	IS: 827-1966 Specification for sinew guts for tennis and badminton rackets. (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 827-1956 Specification for sinew guts. (<i>tentative</i>).	This standard covers the material and dimensional requirements for sinew guts used for stringing tennis and badminton rackets. (Price Rs. 1.50).
17	IS: 874-1965 Specification for dextrose monohydrate (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 874-1956 specification for dextrose monohydrate.	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for dextrose monohydrate suitable for other than injectible purposes. (Price Rs. 4.50).
18	IS: 942-1966 Specification for 275-l/min portable pump set for fire fighting (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 942-1958 Specification for 275-l/min (or 60-gal/min) portable pump set for fire fighting.	This standard lays down the requirements regarding material and design of 275-l/min portable pump set for fire fighting. (Price Rs. 1.00)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19 IS: 1359-1966 Specification for electroplated coatings of tin (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 1359-1959 Specification for electro tin plating.	This standard specifies the requirements for electro-plated tin coatings applied to fabricated articles of iron, steel and nickel alloys, and copper and copper alloys containing more than 50 per cent of copper. It also covers coatings brightened by fusion in hot oil after electro deposition, the process being known as flow-brightening or flow-melting. (Price Rs. 2.00).	
20 IS: 1365-1966 Specification for slotted countersunk head machine screws. (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 1365-1962 Specification for slotted countersunk head machine screws.	This standard covers the requirements of countersunk head machine screws in the diameter range M 1.6 to M 20 for coarse pitches and in the following diameters for fine pitches : M8×1, M10×1.25, M12×1.25 M 14×1.5, M 16×1.5, M 18×1.5 and M 20×1.5 (Price Re. 1.00).	
21 IS : 1394-1966 Glossary of terms relating to metal containers trade. (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 1394-1959 Glossary of terms relating to metal containers trade.	This standard covers the definitions of terms relating to the metal containers trade. (Price Rs. 4.50).	
22 IS: 1415-1966 Specification for electric hand-lamps. (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 1415-1959 Specification for electric hand-lamps.	This standard covers the requirements and methods of tests for electric portable hand-lamps for use on supply voltages not exceeding 250 volts single phase ac or dc, and suitable for use with lamps having wattages not exceeding 150 W. (Price Rs. 2.00).	
23 IS: 1461-1966 Specification for plastic buttons (thermosetting) (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 1461-1959 Specification for plastic buttons (thermosetting).	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for plastic buttons (thermosetting) made from urea-formaldehyde, melamine-formaldehyde and phenol-formaldehyde (phenolic) moulding materials. (Price Rs. 2.50).	
24 IS : 1571-1965 Specification for aviation turbine fuels, kerosene type (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 1571-1960 Specification for aviation turbine fuels, kerosene type.	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for aviation turbine fuels, kerosene type, use in turbo-prop and jet engine aircrafts. (Price Rs. 3.50).	

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(2)

(3)

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|----|--|---|---|
| 25 | IS: 1765-1966 Specification for dc potentiometers for laboratory and industrial uses (<i>revised</i>). | IS: 1765-1961 Specification for dc potentiometers for laboratory and industrial uses. | This standard covers the general requirements and tests of dc potentiometers for use in laboratories or industrial establishments carrying out scientific or industrial research and measurements.
(Price Rs. 2.00). |
| 26 | IS: 1785 (Part I)-1966 Specification for plain hard drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete.

Part I cold drawn stress-relieved wire (<i>revised</i>). | IS: 1785-1961 Specification for plain hard-drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete. | This standard covers the requirements for the manufacture, supply and testing of plain, cold drawn, stress-relieved steel wire for use in prestressed concrete.

(Price Rs. 2.50). |
| 27 | IS: 1786-1966 Specification for cold twisted steel bars for concrete reinforcement (<i>revised</i>). | IS: 1786-1961 Specification for cold twisted steel bars for concrete reinforcement. | This standard covers the requirements and the methods of test for steel bars for concrete reinforcement, plain or deformed which have been cold worked by twisting or twisting combined with stretching.
(Price Rs. 1.00) |
| 28 | IS: 1792-1966 Specification for aluminium milking pails (hooded type). (<i>revised</i>). | IS: 1792-1961 Specification for aluminium milking pails (hooded type). | This standard prescribes the quality and dimensional requirements for aluminium milking pails (hooded type) of 5—, 10—, 15— and 20-litre capacities.
(Price Rs. 1.50) |
| 29 | IS: 1870-1965 Comparison of Indian and overseas standards for wrought steels for general engineering purposes. | .. | This standard compares wrought steels included in Indian Standards with British, American (SAE, AISI, ASM and ASTM), German (DIN and Werkstoff), Japanese and Russian Standards for wrought steels. (Price Rs. 20.00). |
| 30 | IS: 1885 (Part VII)-1965 Electro-technical vocabulary Part VII semi-conductor devices. | .. | This standard covers definitions of terms applicable to semi-conductors and semi-conductor devices.
(Price Rs. 5.50). |
| 31 | IS: 1907-1966 Specification for cardamom (<i>revised</i>) | IS: 1907-1961 Specification for cardamom | This standard prescribes the requirements for cardamom, <i>Elettaria</i> , <i>cardamomum</i> (L) Ma'on (<i>CHHOTI ELACHI</i>) of the family <i>Zingiberaceae</i> . Cardamom may be in the form of whole capsules or as separated seeds.
(Price 2.00) |

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
32	IS : 2087—1966 Specification for square tins for general purposes (<i>revised</i>)	IS : 2087—1962 Specification for square tins for general purposes	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for square built up tins manufactured from tin plate. (Price Rs. 2.50)
33	IS : (Part III)—1966 Environmental tests for electronic equipment Part XIII Mould growth test.	—	This standard gives details of the procedure for application of mould growth test as part of the environmental testing of electronic and other equipment employing similar techniques. This part is to be read in conjunction with Part I of this standard (Price Rs. 2.00).
34	IS : 2106 (Part IV)—1966 Environmental tests for electronic equipment Part XIV Constant acceleration test.	—	This standard covers details of the procedure for the application of constant acceleration test as part of the environmental testing of electronic and other equipment using similar techniques. This part is to be read in conjunction with Part I of this standard (Price Rs. 1.50)
35	IS : 2106 (Part XV)—1966 Environmental tests for electronic equipment Part XV Gas—tightness test.	—	This standard gives details of the procedure for the application of gas-tightness test as part of the environmental testing of electronic and other equipment employing similar techniques. This part is to be read in conjunction with Part I of this standard (Price Re. 1.00)
36	IS : 2196—1966 Specification for linen sewing thread for aeronautical purposes (<i>revised</i>).	IS : 2196—1962 Specification for linen sewing thread for aeronautical purposes.	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of three varieties of linen sewing thread for aeronautical purposes. (Price Rs. 2.00).
37	IS : 2268—1966 Specification for electric call bells and buzzers for indoor use (<i>revised</i>).	IS : 2268—1963 Specification for call bells and buzzers for In-door use	This standard covers the requirements and methods of tests for electrically operated call bells and buzzers for indoor use, designed for connection to supplies at voltages not exceeding 250 V ac single phase 50 c/s or dc. (Price Rs. 2.00)

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38	IS : 2500 (Part II)—1965 Sampling inspection tables. Part II Inspection by vari- ables for percent defective	—	This standard provides tables for single sampling plans for lot-by-lot inspection when the inspection is done by variables. Besides, the for <i>mulae</i> and the necessary tables for the construction of one's own single sampling plans are also given. (Price Rs. 6.50)
39	IS : 2635—1966 Specifica- tion for dc electric welding generators (<i>revised</i>).	IS : 2635—1964 Specifica- tion for dc electric welding generators.	This standard lays down the requirements, tests and service conditions for dc arc welding (rotary) generators with drooping characteristics for manual, semi-automatic and automatic single metal-arc welding and with windings with class A, E or B insulations (Price Rs. 4.00)
40	IS : 2672—1966 Code of practice for library light- ing.	—	This standard covers the principles and practices governing good lighting of both public and institutional libraries. It recommends the levels of illumination to be achieved by general principles of lighting. (Price Rs. 2.50).
41	IS : 2684 (Part II)—1965 Dimensions of electronic valves. Part II Miniature 7-pin type.	—	This standard covers out- lines of miniature re- ceiving valves of the 7-pin base type, dimensions of small button 7-pin bases used with such valves and dimensions of gauges suitable for check- ing the base dimensions (Price Rs. 1.00)
42	IS : 2720 (Part I)—1966 Methods of test for soils Part I Preparation of dry soil samples for various tests.	..	This standard covers the method of preparation of dry samples from the bulk soil sample received from the field for various tests. The approximate quantities of soil samples to be obtained for the tests are also given for guidance (Price Rs. 1.50)
43	IS : 2720 (Part XXIII)—1966 Methods of test for soils Part XXIII Determination of calcium carbonate.	..	This standard lays down the method for rapid determination of the carbonate content in soil. (Price Rs. 1.00).

1	2	3	4
44	IS:2720 (Part XXVIII)-1966 Methods of test for soils Part XXVIII Determination of dry density of soils, in-place, by the sand replacement method.	..	This method covers the determination, in-place, of the dry density (in g/cm ³ or kg/m ³) of compact fine-and-medium grained soils for which a small sand-pouring cylinder is used. The method is applicable to layers not exceeding 15 cm in thickness. (Price Rs. 4.50).
45	IS:2720 (Part XXIX)-1966 Methods of test for soils Part XXIX Determination of dry density of soils in-place by the core-cutter method.	..	This standard covers the method for the determination of the in-place density of fine-grained natural or compacted soils free from aggregates using a core-cutter. (Price Rs. 1.50).
46	IS:2873-1966 Specification for packaging of jute products in bales	IS:2433-1963 Specification for seaworthy packaging of jute products	This standard prescribes the requirements of packaging of conventional type of jute fabrics and jute bags in the form of bales. (Price Rs. 3.50).
47	IS:2974 (Part II)-1966 Code of practice for design and construction of machine foundations Part II Foundations for impact type machines (drop and large hammer foundations).	..	This standard covers design and construction of machine foundation subject to stray impact as also repeated impact. (Price Rs. 4.00).
48	IS:2984-1966 Specification for slip gauges	..	This standard specifies the dimensions and accuracies of slip gauges of three grades as follows: Grade O, Grade I and Grade II. (Price Rs. 3.00).
49	IS:3003 (Part I)-1966 Specification for carbon brushes for electrical machines Part I Nomenclature, dimensions and test methods.	..	This standard covers dimensions and test procedures for rectangular brushes used in electrical machines. (Price Rs. 6.00)
50	IS:3034-1966 Code of practice for fire safety of industrial buildings; electrical generating and distributing stations.	..	This standard lays down the fire safety requirements regarding building Construction, separating walls, fuel oil storage, machinery, electrical equipment and installation and illumination of electrical generating and distributing stations which derive their motive power from steam, water or combustion of diesel oil

1	2	3	4
			The requirements of this code are applicable to distributing stations in which the total capacity of the station exceeds 1 000 kVA and or the individual capacity of a transformer exceed 500 kVA. (Price Rs. 4.50).
51	IS:3043-1966 Code of practice for earthing.	..	This code covers general requirements associated with both system earthing and equipment earthing. It also covers specific requirements for earthing in buildings, industrial locations generating stations and sub-stations and earthing of overhead lines and miscellaneous apparatus. (Price Rs. 10.00).
52	IS:3139-1966 Dimensions for screw threads for bolts and nuts (diameter range M42 to M150),	..	This standard deals with basic and 1 gn profile as well as ones, allowances, tolerances and designation of screw threads for bolts and nuts of nominal diameter range 42 to 150 mm (Price Rs. 2.50).
53	IS:3181-1966 Specification for fire resistant conveyor belting for underground use in coal mines (tentative).	..	This standard covers the requirements for conveyor belting made from fire resistant compounds and fabric reinforcement intended for underground use in coal mines. (Price Rs. 5.00).
54	IS:3219-1966 Specification for engineers' drawing instruments, boxes for leads and needles.	..	This standard covers the requirements of boxes for leads and needles forming part of the engineers' drawing instrument sets. (Price Re. 1.00).
55	IS:3220-1966 Specification for engineers' drawing instruments, screw drivers.	..	This standard covers the requirements of screw drivers for engineers' drawing instruments. (Price Re. 1.00).
56	IS:3259-1966 Methods for sampling of metal containers.	..	This standard prescribes the methods for sampling and the criteria for ascertaining the conformity of metal containers. Besides, it provides for changeover to tightened and reduced inspections. Broad outlines of controls to be exercised during the manufacture, for ensuring the requisite quality, have also been indicated (Price Rs. 3.00).

1	2	3	4
57	IS: 3261-1966 Specification for carbon steel forgings for shipbuilding industry.	..	This standard covers the requirements for carbon steel forgings required for shipbuilding purposes. (Price Rs. 3.00).
58	IS: 3278-1966 Dimensions for detachable coaming covers and wire mesh grids for steel cowl ventilators.	..	This standard covers the requirements for portable covers used to cover ventilator coamings and the wire mesh grid to be fitted to the head of the ventilator for sea-going vessels. (Price Rs. 1.50).
59	IS: 3285-1965 Specification for copper strip for electrical purposes with drawn or rolled edges (above 150 mm width).	..	This standard specifies the requirements of copper strip for electrical purposes with drawn or rolled edges in the annealed, half hard and hard condition in width over 150 mm. (Price Rs. 4.50).
60	IS: 3370 (Part II)-1965 Code of practice for concrete structures for the storage of liquids Part II reinforced concrete structures.	..	This standard lays down the requirements applicable specifically to reinforced concrete structures for the storage of liquids, mainly water. These requirements are in addition to the general requirements laid down in IS: 3370 (Part I)-1965. (Price 3.00)
61	IS: 3371-1965 Specification for DI- <i>n</i> -butyl phthalate.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for di- <i>n</i> -butyl phthalate used as a plasticizer. (Price Rs. 3.00).
62	IS: 3382-1965 Specification for stainless steel milk pipes and fittings.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements for milk pipes and milk pipe fittings made of stainless steel for use in the dairy industry. The pipe fittings and components are of two types suitable either for welding to the tube or for attachment to the tube by expanding. (Price Rs. 6.00).
63	IS: 3383-1965 Specification for wettable sulphur powder.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for wettable powder containing varying percentage of sulphur, technical. (Price Rs. 3.50).

1	2	3	4
64	IS: 3396-1965 Methods of test for volume and surface resistivities of electrical insulating materials.	..	The methods of test described in this standard cover procedures for determination of volume and surface resistivity of specimens of electrical insulating materials. (Price Rs. 5.00).
65	IS: 3399-1965 Specification for zinc oxide for rubber industry.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for zinc oxide intended for use in the rubber industry as, activator pigment accelerator, and reinforcing material in rubber compounds. (Price Rs. 5.00).
66	IS: 3400 (Part II)-1965 Methods of test for vulcanized rubbers Part II Hardness.	..	This standard prescribes the method for determining the hardness of vulcanized rubber and rubber like materials in International Rubber Hardness Degres. (Price Rs. 2.50).
67	IS: 3400 (Part III)-1965 Methods of test for vulcanized rubbers Part III Abrasion resistance-du pont constant load method.	..	This method is intended to measure the abrasion resistance of vulcanized rubber compounds where this property is significant. (Price Rs. 1.50).
68	IS: 3400 (Part IV)-1965 Methods of test for vulcanized rubbers. Part IV Accelerated ageing.	..	This standard prescribes the methods of test for accelerated ageing on vulcanized rubbers. (Price, Rs. 2.00).
69	IS:3449-1965 Specification for web, cotton olive green for man-dropping parachutes.	..	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of two varieties of web, cotton, olive green, used in man-dropping parachutes. (Price Rs. 1.50).
70	IS: 3456-1966 Method for determination of water soluble matter of textile materials.	..	This standard prescribes a method for determination of water soluble matter of textile materials. (Price Re. 1.00).
71	IS: 3468-1966 Specification for pipe nuts.	..	This standard prescribes requirements for pipe nuts, hexagonal and octagonal, in the size range P $\frac{1}{4}$ to P 6 (Price Re. 1.00).
72	IS: 3589-1966 Specification for electrically welded steel pipes for water, gas and sewage (200mm to 2000 mm nominal diameter).	..	This specification applies to electrically welded steel pipes for water, gas and sewage of nominal diameter from 200 mm to 2000 mm and having joints with plain or bevelled ends for butt welding, or sleeve welded joints (swelled and plain end). (Price Rs. 2.00).

1	2	3	4
73.	IS:3645-1966 Specification for artery forces (spencer wells pattern).	..	This Indian Standard specifies the requirements for Spencer Wells pattern artery forceps of four sizes. (Price Rs. 1.50).
74.	IS:3709-1966 Specification for mastic cement for bedding of metal windows	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for mastic cement for bedding of metal windows. The material is intended for application by hand or with a putty knife. (Price Re. 1.00).
75.	IS:3719-1966 Specification for open surface milk coolers (with aluminium tubes).	..	This standard prescribes the constructional details and dimensional requirements of open surface milk coolers with aluminium tubes) of 500 and 1000 litres per hour capacity. This standard covers single stage cooler for raw milk and double stage cooler for pasteurized milk (Price Rs. 1.50).
76.	IS:3724-1966 Specification for cartridge type heating elements (non-embedded type):		This standard covers the electrical and mechanical requirements and methods of tests for cartridge type heating elements (on embedded type (generally used as immersion heating units in conjunction with a sheath, and designed for connection to supplies at voltages not exceeding 250 V ac single-phase 50 cycles, o. dc. (Price Rs. 2.00).

Copies of these Indian Standards are available, for sale, with the Indian Standards Institution, Menski Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1, and also its branch offices at (i) Bombay Mutual Terrace, First Floor, 534, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-7, (ii) Third and Fourth Floors, 5 Chowringhee Approach, Calcutta-13, (iii) Second Floor, Sathyamurthi Bhavan, 54 General Patters Road, Madras-2 and (iv) 117/418-B Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur.

[No. MD/13:]

S.O. 4024—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that amendment(s) to the Indian Standard (s), given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued under the powers conferred by sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of the said regulations.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. and Date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	IS: 253-1964 Specification for edible common salt (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 2176 dated 20 June 1964	No. 1 October 1966	(i) Clauses A-1.2, B-5.1.2.2, B-5.1.3, B-6.1.2, B-6.1.3, B-8.2.2.2 and B-8.3 have been amended (ii) A new clause B-5.1.1.7 has been added	31 December 1966
2.	IS: 267-1963 Specification for inert cells (<i>second revision</i>)	S. O. 1760 dated 29 June 1963	No. 1 October 1966	(i) Clauses 8.3.1.1 and 8.3.2 have been amended (ii) Clause 5.2.1 has been substituted by a new one.	
3.	IS: 268-1959 Specification for leclanche type sack cells (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 1037 dated 30 April 1960.	No. 3 September 1966	Clause 5.5.2 has been amended.	
4.	IS: 277-1962 Specification for galvanized steel sheets (plain and corrugated) (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 2874 dated 22 August 1964	No. 1 May 1966	(i) Clause 10.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) Clause 10.2 and Table I have been amended	
5.	IS: 317-1959 Specification for general service automotive hydraulic brake fluid (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 1463 dated 11 June 1960	No. 3 September 1966	(i) Clauses 0.5 and 0.5.1 along with the footnote with an asterick(*) mark have been deleted and the subsequent ones re-numbered accordingly. (ii) Clauses 2.1, 4.1 and Table I have been substituted by new ones. (iii) Clauses E-1.1.1, to E-1.1.3, E-1.1.5, E-1.1.6, F-1.1, G-1.1 and J-1.1 have been amended.	
6.	IS: 326-1952 Methods of test for essential oils	S.R.O. 658 dated 26 March 1955.	No. 2 October 1966	The existing values have been substituted by metric values.	

7	IS: 408-1952 Specification for grease A No. O, graphited	S.R.O. 658 dated 26 March 1965	No. 2 September 1966	(i) Clauses 0.3 and 0.4 have been deleted and the subsequent ones renumbered accordingly (ii) Clauses 2.1, 4.1 and Table I have been substituted by new ones. (i) Clauses 0.5, 3.1 and 5.1 have been substituted by new ones (ii) Tables I and II have been amended.	31st December 1966.
8	IS: 493-1958 Specification for machinery and spindle oils (<i>amended</i>)	S.O. 2464 dated 29 December 1958	No. 4 November 1966	(i) Clauses 0.3 and 0.4 have been deleted and the subsequent ones renumbered accordingly (ii) Clause 2.1 and Table I have been substituted by new ones. Clause 7.19.3.2 has been substituted by a new one.	
9	IS: 506-1953 Specification for grease, L/A No. I	S.R.O. 658 dated 26 March 1955	No. 2 October 1966	Clauses 0.4, 2.1, 4.1 and table I have been substituted by new ones.	
10	IS: 589-1961 Basic climatic and mechanical durability tests for electronic components (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 2144 dated 14 July 1962	No. 3 October 1966	Clauses 5.2 and 5.6 have been amended	
11	IS: 595-1954 Specification for blown rape (or mustard) oil for use in lubricants.	S.R.O. 658 dated 26 March 1955	No. 2 November 1966	Clauses B-1.1, B-1.2 and the captions of Fig. 5 and 6 have been substituted by new ones.	
12	IS: 654-1962 Specification for clay roofing tiles, mangalore pattern (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 1760 dated 29 June 1963	No. 1 November 1966	(i) Clause 0.8 has been deleted and the subsequent ones renumbered accordingly (ii) Clauses 2.1, 3.5, 5.3.5 and 5.6 have been substituted by new ones (iii) Clause 5.10.1 has been amended.	
13	IS: 900-1965 Code of practice for installation and maintenance of electrical motors (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 664 dated 5 March 1966	No. 1 September 1966	(i) Clauses 0.5 and 0.5.1 have been deleted and the subsequent ones renumbered accordingly. (ii) Clauses 3.7, 5.1, A-2.2 and table I have been substituted by new ones. (iii) Clauses 4.1.1, and appendices A, B, D and E have been amended	
14	IS: 985-1962 Specification for lead-acid storage batteries (heavy duty) for motor vehicles (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 1573 dated 26 May 1962	No. 3 September 1966	Clauses A-5.2.1, A-5.3.1 and A-2.1 have been amended	
15	IS: 1012-1958 Specification for steam turbine lubricating oils.	S. O. 2250 dated 17 October 1959	No. 1 September 1966		
16	IS: 1021-1964 Specification for caustic soda, pure (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 4120 dated 5 December 1964	No. 1 September 1966		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
17	IS: 1102-1957 Specification for handloom buckram cloth	S.R.O. 211 dated 18 January 1958	No. 1 October 1966	Table II has been amended.	} 31st December 1966
18	IS: 1118-1957 Specification for gear lubricant, multipurpose (extreme pressure gear oil)	S. O. 544 dated 19 April 1958	No. 1 September 1966	(i) Clauses 0.4 and 0.4.1 have been deleted and the subsequent ones renumbered accordingly. (ii) Clauses 3.1, 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and table 1 have been substituted by new ones. (iii) Clause 4.1.4 and appendices A, C, D to H and J have been amended (iv) Appendix B has been deleted and the subsequent ones redesignated accordingly with consequential changes in clause numbers wherever they appear in the standard.	
19	IS: 1145-1962 Specification for lead-acid storage batteries for motor cycles, auto-rickshaws and similar vehicles (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 1573 dated 26 May 1962	No. 2 October 1966	(i) Clauses 0.6, 3.1.2 and 3.1.2.1 have been deleted and the subsequent ones renumbered accordingly. (ii) Clauses 2.0, 3.1.1, 3.5, 5, 6.3.4 and 6.6 have been substituted by new ones. Clause 3.3.2, line 2—Substitute 'walls, partition' for 'walls'	
20	IS: 1146-1960 Specification for hard rubber containers for lead-acid storage batteries.	S. O. 2960 dated 10 December 1960	No. 2 September 1966	Clause 2.1, line 3 (Line 2 in the reprints) substitute 'Grade 15' for 'Grade 10A'.	
21	IS: 1230-1957 Specification for cast iron rain-water pipes and fittings.	S. O. 1699 dated 23 August 1958	No. 1 October 1966		} Immediate effect.
22	IS: 1406-1963 Specification for rectangular tins (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 280 dated 25-1-1964	No. 1 October 1966	(i) Clause 11.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) Clauses 11.2 and 11.3 have been amended (iii) New material has been added at the end of clause 6.4 (iv) A new clause 11.4 has been introduced.	
23	IS: 1413-1959 Specification for round vanaspathi tins.	S. O. 2727 dated 12 December 1959	No. 2 October 1966	(i) Clause 0.4 has been deleted and the subsequent ones renumbered accordingly. (ii) Clause 5.1 has been substituted by a new one (iii) Clause 9.1 has been amended	

24	IS: 1456-1959 Specification for rayon baby sharkskin	S. O. 1346 dated 28 May 1966	No. 1 October 1966	Two more varieties of rayon baby sharkskin have been included in the standard	} 31 December 1966
25	IS: 1589-1960 Specification for oil, cylinder	S. O. 2818 dated 26 November 1960.	No. 1 October 1966.	(i) Clauses 0.5 and 0.5.1 have been deleted and the subsequent ones renumbered accordingly	
				(ii) Clauses 4.1 and 7.1 have been substituted by new ones.	
				(iii) Tables I to IV have been amended.	
26	IS: 1622-1964 Methods of sampling and test for micro-biological examination of water used in industry	S. O. 2134 dated 3 July 1965	No. 1 October 1966	(i) Clauses 3.1.1, 3.2.1.3(c), 3.2.2.1(b), 3.2.2.2(b), 3.2.3.2, 3.4.2.2., 3.5.1.1., 3.5.2, 3.3.2.1, 3.9.3.1 and 3.9.3.3 have been amended.	} 31 December 1966
				(ii) A new clause 5 has been added	
27	IS: 1628-1960 Specification for oil, lubricating, axle, regular and premium	S. O. 2960 dated 10 December 1960	No. 1 October 1966	(i) Clauses 0.5 and 0.5.1 have been deleted and the subsequent ones renumbered accordingly	} 31 December 1966
				(ii) Clauses 3.1 and 5.1 have been substituted by new ones.	
				(iii) Tables I and II have been amended.	
28	IS: 1651-1960 Specification for stationary cells and batteries, lead-acid type (with tubular positive plates)	S. O. 1633 dated 15 July 1961	No. 3 October 1966	(i) Clauses 2.0, 3.11, 3.13, 8.7 and 8.9.4 have been substituted by new ones	} 31 December 1966
				(ii) Table IV and clause B-1 have been amended	
29	IS: 1652-1960 Specification for stationery cells and batteries, lead-acid type (with plate positive plates)	S. O. 1633 dated 15 July 1961	No. 2 October 1966	(i) Clauses 2.0, 3.5, 3.13, 3.15, 8.7 and 8.9.4 have been substituted by new ones.	
				(ii) Clauses 3.6.2.1 and 8.5 have been amended	
30	IS: 1674-1960 Specification for temporary corrosion preventive, fluid, soft film, solvent deposited	S. O. 341 dated 11 February 1961	No. 1 September 1966	(i) Clauses 0.4 and 0.4.1 have been deleted and the subsequent ones renumbered accordingly	
				(ii) Clause 3.1 has been substituted by a new one	
				(iii) Table I has been amended	
31	IS: 1714-1960 Methods of sampling and test for oil cakes as livestock feed	S.O. 570 dated 18 March 1961	No. 2 November 1966	Clause 0.3.1 has been deleted and 4.1 substituted by a new one.	
32	IS: 1730-1961 Dimensions of steel plate, sheet and strip for structural and general engineering purposes	S. O. 3881 dated 29 December 1962	No. 1 October 1966	New lengths have been added in tables II, III, V and VI to XXIV	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
33	IS: 1781-1961 Specification for urea, technical and pure.	S.O. 2011 dated 26 August 1961	No. 1 September 1966	Clause 6.1 has been substituted by a new one	Immediate effect.
34	IS: 1791-1961 Specification for batch type concrete mixers	S. O. 910 dated 31 March 1962	No. 1 August 1966	Clauses 6.2, 11.1 (c), and 15.1 have been substituted by new ones.	
35	IS: 1811-1961 Methods of sampling foundry sands	S. O. 2154 dated 9 September 1961	No. 1 November 1966	(i) Clause 0.3 has been substituted by a new clause (ii) Clauses 0.3.1 and 6.1.2 have been amended	
36	IS: 1846-1961 Specification for lead-acid storage batteries for aircraft (aerobatic and non-aerobatic)	S. O. 2706 dated 18 November 1966	No. 1 October 1966	(i) Note under clause 0.4.1 has been deleted (ii) Clauses 2.0, 2.1, 2.2 and 6.3.5 have been substituted by new ones.	31 December 1966
37	IS: 1879-1961 Specification for malleable cast iron pipe fittings	S. O. 553 dated 2 February 1963	No. 2 October 1966	Clause 11.1 has been amended	Immediate effect.
38	IS: 1914-1961 Specification for carbon steel boiler tubes and superheater tubes	S. O. 1573 dated 26 May 1963	No. 1 November 1966	A new clause 7 has been added after clause 6.1 and the subsequent clauses under Parts II to VII have been renumbered accordingly	31 December 1966.
39	IS: 1931-1962 Specification for engineer's files	S.O. 2160 dated 3 August 1963]	No. 1 October 1966	(i) Clauses 11.4, 11.4.4 have been substituted by new ones and tables I to III, V and VI have been amended (ii) A note has been added at the end of table XXIV	Immediate effect
40	IS: 2134-1962 Specification for round tins for general purposes	S. O. 3881 dated 29 December 1962	No. 1 September 1966.	(i) Clauses 10.1, 10.1.1 and 10.2 have been amended (ii) Clause 10.3 has been substituted by a new one	31 December 1966
41	IS: 2140-1962 Specification for stranded galvanized steel wire for fencing	S. O. 242 dated 26 January 1963	No. 1 October 1966	Tables I and II have been amended	Immediate effect
42	IS: 2393-1963 Specification for cylindrical and taper pins.	S.O. 2370 dated 24 August 1963	No. 2 November 1966	The Fig. in table II, at page 6 has been substituted by a new one.	31 December 1966
43	IS: 2486 (Part-I)-1963 Specification for insulator fittings for overhead power lines of 3.3 kV and above Part-I general requirements and tests	S. O. 280 dated 25 January 1964	No. 2 September 1966	The amendment permits the use of indigenous materials in place of the imported ones.	

44	IS: 2510-1966 Specification for bottom rollers for cotton ring spinning frames (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 2687 dated 10 September 1966	No. 1 October 1966	Tables 2 and 3 have been amended.	
45	IS: 2512-1963 Specification for miner's cap lamp batteries (lead-acid type)	S.O. 280 dated 25 January 1964	No. 1 September 1966	(i) Clause 2.0 has been substituted by a new one (ii) Clause 3.3 has been deleted (iii) A new sentence has been added at the end of clause 0.2. The amendment permits the use of indigenous materials in place of the imported ones	Immediate effect. 31st December 1966.
46	IS: 2544-1963 Specification for porcelain post insulators (3.3 kV and above)	S. O. 1840 dated 30 May 1964	No. 3 September 1966		
47	IS: 2552-1963 Specification for steel drums (galvanized and ungalvanized)	S. O. 415 dated 1 February 1964	No. 1 November 1966	(i) Clauses 6.1, 9.0, 9.1 and 9.3 have been amended. (ii) A new clause 6.2.1 has been added Reference to IS:2835-1965 specification for transparent sheet glass selected quality has been included for the thickness of sheet glass.	Immediate effect.
48	IS: 2553-1964 Specification for safety glass (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 2246 dated 30 July 1966	No. 1 November 1966	(i) Clause 4.1 has been substituted by a new one and clauses 5.1 and 6.1 amended (ii) Caption of Fig. 2 has been deleted Clause 6.1 has been substituted by a new one	
49	IS: 2652-1964 Schedule of terminals for leclanche type primary batteries	S. O. 3865 dated 14 November 1964	No. 1 October 1966		
50	IS: 2664-1964 Specification for quenching oil.	S. O. 3329 dated 10 September 1964	No. 1 September 1966		
51	IS: 2762-1964 Specification for wire rope slings and sling legs	S. O. 226 dated 16 January 1965	No. 1 October 1966		
52	IS: 2852-1964 Specification for carpenters' augers	S. O. 735 dated 6 March 1965	No. 1 September 1966		
53	IS: 2876-1964 Specification for 3-jaw self-centering lathe chucks	S. O. 2033 dated 17 July 1965	No. 1 November 1966	New matter has been added at the end of each note under clauses 2.5.2. and 3.5.2. Clauses 2.1 and 4.1 have been substituted by new ones Clause 4.1 has been substituted by a new one, Clause 4.3 deleted, and Clause A.2.3 amended. Page 5, Table 1, Col. 13, ninth entry-substitute '950' for '900.' Page 11, clause D-1.3.2, line 8—substitute 50 parts 'for' 5 parts. A note has been added at the end of clause 17.1.	31 December 1966
54	IS: 2968-1964 Dimensions of slide rails for electric motors	S. O. 1152 dated 10 April 1965	No. 1 October 1966		
55	IS: 3021-1965 Specification for bentonite for use in foundries.	S. O. 2673 dated 28 August 1965	No. 1 November 1966		
56	IS: 3070 (Part I)—1965 Specification for lightning arresters for alternating current systems Part I Non-linear resistor type lightning arresters.	S. O. 664 dated 5 March 1966	No. 1 October 1966		



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
57	IS: 3105-1966 General requirements for automobile lighting and signalling devices	S. O. 3298 dated 5 November 1966	No. 1 October 1966	Page 10, Caption of Fig. 1—Substitute 'Colorimetric Zones of Colour Triangle' for 'Colorimetric zones of Colour Triangle' Clause 0.4 has been substituted by a new one	31 December 1966
58	IS: 3154-1965 Specification for X-Ray tubes, diagnostic type	S. O. 3059 dated 2 October 1965	No. 1 October 1966	(i) A new clause 4.4 and a new item 9 have been added and the subsequent clauses renumbered where necessary.	
59	IS: 3176-1965 Specification for top rollers for ring spinning frame	S. O. 664 dated 5 March 1966	No. 1 October 1966	(ii) Re-numbered clause 4.5 heading—Substitute 'Diameter of Boss' for 'Diameter'.	
60	IS: 3231-1965 Specification for electrical relays for power system protection	S. O. 664 dated 5 March 1966	No. 1 November 1966	(i) Clauses 2.0, 2.1.1 and Table 7 have been amended	
				(ii) Clauses 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and 9.1.3.1 have been substituted by new ones	
				(iii) New clauses 2.2.7, 9.1.2.1 and a new Appendix C have been added and the subsequent ones renumbered accordingly wherever necessary.	
				Clauses 7.6.2, 7.8.2 and 7.17.2 have been amended	
61	IS: 3289-1965 Tests and general requirements for audio frequency transformers and chokes.	S. O. 1992 dated 2 July 1966	No. 1 October 1966	Page 4, Table 1, heading of col. 6—Substitute 'Weight in g/m ² ' for 'Weight in g per m ² '.	
62	IS: 3359-1965 Specification for silk coating	S. O. 1081 dated 9 April 1966	No. 1 September 1966	Clauses A-3.2 and D-4.4 have been amended	
63	IS: 3367-1965 Specification for burnt clay tiles for use in lining irrigation and drainage works	S. O. 1308 dated 30 April 1966	No. 1 October 1966		
64	IS: 3481-1966 Specification for electric portable lamp stands and brackets.	S. O. 2419 dated 13 August 1966	No. 1 October 1966	A new clause 7.1.1 has been added	
65	IS: 3482-1966 Specification for electric saucepans	S. O. 2419 dated 13 August 1966	No. 1 October 1966	Page 10, clause A-2.2, line 2—Substitute col. '2' for 'col 8'	

Copies of these amendment slips are available, free of cost, with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch offices at (i) Bombay Mutual Terrace, First Floor, 534 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-7, (ii) Third and Fourth Floors, 5 Chowringhee Approach, Calcutta-13, (iii) Second Floor, Sathyamurthi Bhavan, 54 General Patters Road, Madras-2 and (iv) 117/418B Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur.

S.O. 4025.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark(s), design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standard (s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark(s), for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, and the rules and regulations framed hereunder shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Products to which applicable	No. & Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark	Date of effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1		Basic carbonate of lead (<i>white lead</i>) for paints.	IS : 34—1950 Specification for basic carbonate of lead (<i>white lead</i>) for paints.	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in col.(2) the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1 December, 1966.
2		Automotive brake lining	IS : 2742—1964 Specification for automotive brake lining.	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in col.(2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	16 December, 1966.

[No. MD/17:2]

S.O. 4026.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee (s) per unit for various products, details of which are given in the Schedule here to annexed, have been determined and the fee (s) shall come in to force with effect from the dates shown against each.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Products	No. and title of relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee Per Unit	Date of Effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Basic carbonate of lead (<i>white lead</i>) for paints.	IS: 34—1950 Specification for basic carbonate of lead (<i>white lead</i>) for paints.	One tonne	Re. 1.00 per unit for the first 1000 units; Rs. 0.50 per unit for the 1001st unit and above.	1 December, 1966.
2	Automotive brake lining	IS: 2742—1964 Specification for automotive brake lining.	One kg.	1 Paisa	16 December, 1966.

[No. MD/18:2]

S.O. 4027.—The Certification Marks Licences, details of which are given hereafter, have lapsed or their renewal deferred :

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Licensee's Name and Address	Article/Process and the Relevant IS : No.	S.O. Number and Date of the Gazette Notifying Grant of Licence	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	CM/L-34 4-11-1957	The National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd., Shamnagar, 24 Parganas (W. Bengal)	Hard-drawn copper conductors for overhead power transmission—IS : 282—1963	S.R.O. 3724 23-11-1957	Deferred after 15-11-1966
2	CM/L-35 4-11-1957	The National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd., Shamnagar, 24 Parganas (W. Bengal)	Bare annealed high conductivity copper conductors for insulated cables—IS : 2982—1965	S.R.O. 3724 23-11-1957	Deferred after 15-11-1966
3	CM/L-106 4-11-1958	The Mysore Chemical Mfrs. Ltd., Chikbanavar P.O., Dist. Bangalore (Mysore)	Copper sulphate, technical—IS: 261—1950	S.O. 2408 22-11-1958	Deferred after 15-11-1966
4	CM/L-468 30-10-1962	M/s. Prabhat Udyog Ltd., Prabhat Udyog nagar, Ghodbunder Road, Jogeshwari, Bombay-60.	Oil pressure lanterns—IS : 1384—1964	S.O. 3518 24-11-1962	Deferred after 15-11-1966
5	CM/L-471 2-11-1962	M/s. Prabhat Udyog Ltd., Prabhat Udyog Nagar, Ghodbunder Road, Jogeshwari, Bombay-60	Blow lamps—IS : 1899—1961	S.O. 3518 24-11-1962	Deferred after 15-11-1966
6	CM/L-567 26-7-1963	M/s Vansal & Vansal, 105/696, Kalpi Road, Kanpur	Small AC and universal electric motors, 1/30, HP and 1/40 HP—IS : 996—1959	S.O. 2372 24-8-1963	Lapsed after 30-11-1966
7	CM/L-583 24-9-1963	Standard Flour & Oil Mills, Pvt. Ltd., Ganj Basoda (M.P.)	Maida, grade high gluten—IS : 1009—1957	S.O. 2959 19-10-1963	Deferred after 30-11-1966
8	CM/L-762 24-8-1964	Zenith Fire Services, 28, Parel Tank Road, Ambewadi, Bombay-33	1 Portable chemical fire extinguisher foam type—IS 933—1959 and 2 Portable chemical fire extinguisher, soda acid type—IS : 934—1960	S.O. 3553 10-10-1964	Deferred after 15-11-1966

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	CM/L-812 26-10-1964	The Melamine & Fibre Boards Ltd., Dr. Ambedkar Road, Kalol, (Gujarat)	Decorative thermosetting synthetic resin bonded laminated sheet, grade D 2—IS : 2046—1962	S.O. 4038 28-11-1964	Lapsed after 15-11-1966
10	CM/L-813 26-10-1964	Dharampur Leather Cloth Co. Pvt. Ltd., Dharampur, Dist. Surat	Vinyl coated fabric (leather cloth) grades 1, 2 and 4—IS : 1259—1962	S.O. 4038 28-11-1964	Deferred after 15-11-1966
11	CM/L-829 2-11-1964	National Industrial Corpn., Warden House, (First Floor), Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS : 226—1962	S.O. 79 2-1-1965	Deferred after 15-11-1966
12	CM/L-830 2-11-1964	National Industrial Corpn., Warden House, (First Floor), Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS : 1977—1962	S.O. 79 2-1-1965	Deferred after 15-11-1966
13	CM/L-833 6-11-1964	The Kandivli Metal Works, Chittabhai Patel Road, Kandivli (East), Bombay-67	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy utensils—IS : 21—1959	S.O. 79 2-1-1965	Deferred after 15-11-1966
14	CM/L-835 10-11-1964	The Hindusthan Iron & Steel Co., 8, Rajendra Deb Road, Calcutta-7	Structural steel (standard quality of the following sections only : (a) M. S. rounds up to 16 mm dia and over 28 mm dia (b) M. S. squares up to 14 mm sq and over 28 mm sq (c) M. S. angles, flaps, etc., where the cross-sectional area of the sample does not exceed 200 sq mm—IS : 226 1962	S.O. 79 2-1-1965	Deferred after 15-11-1966
15	CM/L-836 10-11-1964	The Hindusthan Iron & Steel Co., 8, Rajendra Deb Road, Calcutta-7	Structural steel (ordinary quality) of the following sections only : (a) M. S. rounds up to 16 mm dia and over 28 mm dia	S.O. 79 2-1-1965	Deferred after 15-11-1966

(b) M. S. squares up to 14 mm sq and over 28 mm sq

(c) M. S. angles, flats etc, where the cross-sectional area of the sample does not exceed 200 sq mm—IS : 1977—1962.

16	CM/L-838 23-11-1964	M/s Associated Industrial Corpn, 39 Factory Area, Fazalganj, Kanpur (U.P.).	18-litre square tins—IS : 916—1958.	S.O. 79 2-1-1965	Deferred after 30-11-1966
17	CM/L-1159 29-10-1965	The National Cable Works Ltd, 20 Golpara Road, Behala, Calcutta-34.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes—IS : 398—1961.	S.O. 3586 20-11-1965	Deferred after 30-11-1966
18	CM/L-1164 8-11-1965	Apeejay Steel Casting Co. Pvt. Ltd., Netaji Subhas Road, Jullundur (Pb).	Carbon steel billets for re-rolling into structural steel (standard quality)—IS : 2830—1964.	S.O. 60 1-1-1966	Deferred after 15-11-1966
19	CM/L-1165 8-11-1965	Apeejay Steel Casting Co. Pvt. Ltd., Netaji Subhas Road, Jullundur (Pb)	Carbon steel billets for re-rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS : 2831—1964.	S.O. 60 1-1-1966	Deferred after 15-11-1966
20	CM/L-1165 11-11-1965	Swastika Metal Works, Jagadhri (Punjab).	Rolled brass sheet and strips, grade BS 63—IS : 410—1959.	S.O. 60 1-1-1966	Deferred after 15-11-1966

[No. MD/33:16/c.]
S. K. SEN,

Deputy Director General.

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 21st December 1966

S.O. 4028.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), the Central Government hereby makes the following order further to amend the Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1963, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sale) Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1966.
2. In the Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1963, after clause 7, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“7A. Sale of Commercial Vehicles under hire purchase scheme.

Where a person intends to purchase a commercial vehicle in terms of a *bona fide* hire purchase agreement, the dealer may, while selling the vehicle to him, issue the invoice in the name of the hire purchase company which has financed the purchase of such a vehicle with an endorsement thereon that the vehicle is for the person whose name is on the register maintained by the said dealer under clause 6.”

[No. 15(18)/65-A.E.Ind.(1).]

N. RADHAKRISHNAN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 22nd December 1966

S.O. 4029/IDRA/6/15.—In supersession of Serial No. 27 of late Ministry of Industry and Supply's Order No. S.O. 2209 IDRA/6/15 dated the 5th July, 1965, the Central Government hereby appoints with effect from the date of this Order till the 4th July, 1967, Shri Raja Kulkarni, President, Indian National Chemical Federation, 27, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay-1, as a member of the Development Council for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Organic Chemicals, *vice* Shri V. V. Dravid who has resigned.

[No. 2(9)Dev. Council/64-L.C.]

R. C. SETHI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 31st December 1966

S.O. 4030.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with Rules 2, 4 and 5 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby establishes a Development Council for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Textile Machinery. The Council shall consist of the following members whose tenure of appointment will be for a period of two years with effect from the date of this Order:—

Development Council for Textile Machinery Industry:—

1. Shri G. K. Devarajulu, Laxmi Machine Works, Avanashi Road, Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore—Chairman.
2. Shri Prabhu V. Mehta, Calico Industrial Engineers, 20-A, Chakala, Andheri, Bombay-58.
3. Shri C. B. G. Rao, Machinery Manufacturers Corporation, Kidderpore, Calcutta-23.
4. Shri J. C. Aggarwal, Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Belgharia (West Bengal).
5. Shri R. C. Khanna, Punjab Machinery Works Ltd., (Hosiery), Melleranganj, Ludhiana.
6. Shri P. J. Engineer, Messrs. Engineer Brothers, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16-Apollo Street, Bombay-1.
7. Shri I. B. Dutt, Industrial Adviser, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay-1.
8. Shri R. K. Rakshit, Director Textile Machinery, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay-1.

9. Shri G. N. Mehra, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi.
10. Dr. K. Srinivasan, Director, South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore.
11. Shri I. L. Tripathi, Group Mill Superintendent, Indian Jute Mills Association, Royal Exchange, Calcutta-1.
12. Mr. Bryan D. Hall, Managing Director, Messrs. Lagan Jute Machinery Company Pvt. Ltd., 24-B, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
13. Shri S. C. Nundy, Industrial Adviser, Office of the Jute Commissioner, P-8, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
14. Shri S. A. Kher, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad.
15. Shri R. K. Birla, Messrs. Shri Digvijay Woollen Mills, Jamnagar, Gujarat.
16. Shri Shantilal Mehta, Paragoan Textile Mills, Bombay-13.
17. Shri Tej Kumar Sethi, Vinod Mills, Ujjain.
18. Shri M. Somappa, Yemmiganur, Adoni Taluk, Kurnool District (AP).
19. Shri M. L. Dwivedi, MP., Ranipur Bazar, Charkhari Banda, Hamirpur (U.P.)

2. The functions of the Development Council are those enumerated in the Second Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

3. Shri R. K. Rakshit, Director (Textile Machinery), Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, is hereby appointed to carry on the functions of the Secretary to the said Development Council.

[No. 2-62/62-MEL.]

V. C. NAIDU, Dy. Secy.

उद्योग संचालय

अदेश

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 1966

एस० ओ० 4031.—उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 (1951 का 65) की धारा 6 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा विकास परिषदें (प्रक्रिया संबंधी) नियम 1952 के नियम 2, 4 और 5 के साथ पढ़ते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा कपड़ा मशीनों के निर्माण या उत्पादन में लगे अनुसूचित उद्योगों के लिए एक विकास परिषद स्थापित करती है। परिषद् में निम्नलिखित सदस्य होंगे, जिनका नियुक्ति काल इस आदेश की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए होगा :

सूची वस्त्र उद्योग की विकास परिषद्

1. श्री जी० के० देवाराजन्, लक्ष्मी मशीन वर्क्स, अथनाथी रोड, पच्चा नैकेनपलायम, कोयम्बटूर—अध्यक्ष ।
2. श्री प्रभु श्री० मेहता, कैलिको इण्डस्ट्रियल इंजीनियर्स 20-ए०, चकाला, अंधेरी बम्बई-58 ।
3. श्री सी० बी० जी० राव, मशीनरी मैग्निफैक्चर्स कारपोरेशन, किडरपुर, कलकत्ता - 23 ।
4. श्री जे० सी० अग्रवाल, टेक्सटाइल मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि०, बेलघारिया, (पश्चिमी बंगाल) ।
5. श्री आर० सी० खन्ना, पंजाब मशीनरी वर्क्स लि० (होजी), मेलरगंज, लुधियाना ।

6. श्री पी० जे० इंजीनियर, मैसर्स इंजीनियर ब्रदर्स, सर बिट्ठलदास चैम्बर्स, 16 अपोलो स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-1।
7. श्री आई० बी० दत्त, औद्योगिक सलाहकार, टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर का कार्यालय, बम्बई।
8. श्री आर० के० रक्षित निदेशक (टैक्सटाइल मशीनरी) वस्त्र आयुक्त का कार्यालय, बम्बई।
9. श्री जी० एन० मेहरा, उप-सचिव, उद्योग मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली।
10. डा० के० श्रीनिवासन, निदेशक, माउथ इण्डिया टैक्सटाइल रिमर्च एसोसिएशन, कोयम्बटूर।
11. श्री आई० एल० त्रिपाठी, ग्रुप मिल सुपरिण्डेंट, इण्डियन जूट मिल्स एसोसिएशन, रायल एक्सचेंज, कलकत्ता।
12. श्री ब्यान डी० हान, प्रबन्ध निदेशक, मैसर्स लागन जूट मशीनरी कं० (प्रा०) लि० 24, बी-पार्क स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-16।
13. श्री एस० सी० नन्दी, औद्योगिक सलाहकार, जूट आयुक्त का कार्यालय [पी-8, मिसन रो एक्सटेंशन, कलकत्ता।
14. श्री एस० ए० खेर, कैलिको मिल्स, अहमदाबाद।
15. श्री आर० के० बिड़ला, मैसर्स श्री दिग्विजय वुलेन मिल्स, जामनगर, गुजरात।
16. श्री शानिलाल मेहता, पैरेगांव टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई-13।
17. श्री तेज कुमार मेठी, विनोद मिल, उज्जैन।
18. श्री एम० सोमप्पा, येमीगनूर, अदोनी, तालुक, जिला कुरनूल (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)।
19. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी, संसद् सदस्य, रानीपुर बाजार, चरखा 1, बांदा हमीरपुर (उ० प्र०)।

2. विकास परिषद् के वे कार्य हैं जो उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 की दूसरी अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं।

3. श्री आर० के० रक्षित, निदेशक, (टैक्सटाइल मशीनरी) टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर का कार्यालय बम्बई को एतद्वारा उक्त विकास परिषद् के सचिव का कार्य करते रहने के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है।

[सं० 2-62/62 एम० ई० आई०]

बी० सी० नायडू, उप-सचिव।